

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3525. — VOL. CXXIX

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

With Four-Page Supplement SIXPENCE.

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THE THREE NIGHTS' RIOT AT PORTSMOUTH NAVAL BARRACKS: THE MUTINEERS' RUSH FOR THE BARRACK GATES.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM SKETCHES.

On the night of November 4, when the men in Portsmouth Barracks were mustered for dismissal, there was some slight unruliness, as the men objected to standing in the rain. The officer recalled them to the gymnasium to give them a lecture on discipline, and the usual command, "On the knee," was issued. It is a long-established custom in the Navy that men shall kneel when they are addressed by an officer, as this gives him a better opportunity of seeing his audience. Some newly joined stokers, however, took the command as an insult to their manhood and refused to kneel. Ultimately all the men but one obeyed, and the incident seemed to have closed, but later, in the canteen, someone shouted "On the knee!" and immediately a riot ensued. The officers' quarters were attacked and many windows were smashed. The disturbance was repeated on the two following nights. 150 men are under arrest.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERION.

I HAVE no sympathy with international aggression when it is taken seriously, but I have a certain dark and wild sympathy with it when it is quite absurd. Raids are all wrong as practical politics, but they are human and imaginable as practical jokes. In fact almost any act of ragging or violence can be forgiven on this strict condition—that it is of no use at all to anybody. If the aggressor gets anything out of it, then it is quite unpardonable. It is damned by the least hint of utility or profit. A man of spirit and breeding may brawl, but he does not steal. A gentleman knocks off his friend's hat; but he does not annex his friend's hat. For this reason (as Mr. Belloc has pointed out somewhere), the very militant French people have always returned after their immense raids—the raids of Godfrey the Crusader, the raids of Napoleon; "they are sucked back, having accomplished nothing but an epic."

Sometimes I see small fragments of information in the newspapers which make my heart leap with an irrational patriotic sympathy. I have had the misfortune to be left comparatively cold by many of the enterprises and proclamations of my country in recent times. But the other day, I found in the *Tribune* the following paragraph, which I may be permitted to set down as an example of the kind of international outrage with which I have by far the most instinctive sympathy. There is something attractive, too, in the austere simplicity with which the affair is set forth—

Geneva, Oct. 31.

The English schoolboy Allen, who was arrested at Lausanne railway station on Saturday, for having painted red the statue of General Jomini of Payerne, was liberated yesterday, after paying a fine of £24. Allen has proceeded to Germany, where he will continue his studies. The people of Payerne are indignant, and clamoured for his detention in prison.

Now I have no doubt that ethics and social necessity require a contrary attitude, but I will freely confess that my first emotions on reading of this exploit were those of profound and elemental pleasure. There is something so large and simple about the operation of painting a whole stone General a bright red. Of course I can understand that the people of Payerne were indignant. They had passed to their homes at twilight through the streets of that beautiful city (or is it a province?), and they had seen against the silver ending of the sunset the grand grey figure of the hero of that land remaining to guard the town under the stars. It certainly must have been a shock to come out in the broad white morning and find a large vermilion General staring under the staring sun. I do not blame them at all for clamouring for the schoolboy's detention in prison; I daresay a little detention in prison would do him no harm. Still, I think the immense act has something about it human and excusable; and when I endeavour to analyse the reason of this feeling I find it to lie, not in the fact that the thing was big or bold or successful, but in the fact that the thing was perfectly useless to everybody, including the person who did it. The raid ends in itself; and so Master Allen is sucked back again, having accomplished nothing but an epic.

The paragraph contains one rather alarming sentence. It says, distinctly, that Allen has proceeded to Germany, where he will continue his studies. What studies? If I understand the psychology of my old friend Allen as well as I think I do, he does not seem to me to be the kind of boy to be so absolutely immersed in his ordinary scholastic studies as to forget everything else in the world. What are the studies which he will continue? Are they, perhaps, artistic studies? Are they by any chance studies in red paint? Is he going to carry through the German Empire his great propaganda of public decoration? Perhaps we shall read in a few days in the newspaper some such statement as this: "The statue of General Moltke at Berlin was found this morning painted a bright pea-green. The people of Berlin are slightly surprised." Or "Some commotion was caused at Coblenz this morning by the fact that the colossal statue of the Emperor William I. is now a brilliant blue with pink spots"; or "Inquiries are being made at Rudesheim as to who has painted red the nose of the Germania which stands above the Rhine"; or "The people of Frankfurt do not think that the statue of Schopenhauer is improved by being painted black and yellow in a Scotch plaid; but they submit with sturdy German acquiescence." I fear that the exploits of our common friend, the impromptu Captain von Köpenick, will fade altogether before the vast and devastating achievements of the simple English schoolboy who is continuing his studies in Germany.

There is one thing which, in the presence of average modern journalism, is perhaps worth saying in connection with such an idle matter as this. The morals of a matter like this are exactly like the morals of anything else; they are concerned with mutual contract, or with the rights of independent human lives. I have no right to paint the statue of Lord Salisbury red, just as I

have no right to paint the face of Mr. Moberly Bell green, however much I may think they would be improved by the transformation. Mr. Moberly Bell has a right to his own face, and the English people have a right to a statue of Lord Salisbury; but the whole modern world, or at any rate the whole modern Press, has a perpetual and consuming terror of plain morals. Men always attempt to avoid condemning a thing upon merely moral grounds. If I beat my grandmother to death to-morrow in the middle of Battersea Park, you may be perfectly certain that people will say everything about it except the simple and fairly obvious fact that it is wrong. Some will call it insane; that is, will accuse it of a deficiency of intelligence. This is not necessarily true at all. You could not tell whether the act was unintelligent or not unless you knew my grandmother. Some will call it vulgar, disgusting, and the rest of it; that is, they will accuse it of a lack of manners. Perhaps it does show a lack of manners; but this is scarcely its most serious disadvantage. Others will talk about the loathsome spectacle and the revolting scene; that is, they will accuse it of a deficiency of art, or æsthetic beauty. This again depends on the circumstances: in order to be quite certain that the appearance of the old lady has definitely deteriorated under the process of being beaten to death, it is necessary for the philosophical critic to be quite certain how ugly she was before. Another school of thinkers will say that the action is lacking in efficiency: that it is an uneconomic waste of a good grandmother. But that could only depend on the value, which is again an individual matter. The only real point that is worth mentioning is that the action is wicked, because your grandmother has a right not to be beaten to death. But of this simple moral explanation modern journalism has, as I say, a standing fear. It will call the action anything else—mad, bestial, vulgar, idiotic, rather than call it sinful.

One example can be found in such cases as that of the prank of the boy and the statue. When some trick of this sort is played, the newspapers opposed to it always describe it as "a senseless joke." What is the good of saying that? Every joke is a senseless joke. A joke is by its nature a protest against sense. It is no good attacking nonsense for being successfully nonsensical. Of course it is nonsensical to paint a celebrated Italian General a bright red; it is as nonsensical as "Alice in Wonderland." It is also, in my opinion, very nearly as funny. But the real answer to the affair is not to say that it is nonsensical or even to say that it is not funny, but to point out that it is wrong to spoil statues which belong to other people. If the modern world will not insist on having some sharp and definite moral law, capable of resisting the counter-attractions of art and humour, the modern world will simply be given over as a spoil to anybody who can manage to do a nasty thing in a nice way. Every murderer who can murder entertainingly will be allowed to murder. Every burglar who burgles in really humorous attitudes will burgle as much as he likes.

There is another case of the thing that I mean. Why on earth do the newspapers, in describing a dynamite outrage or any other political assassination, call it a "dastardly outrage" or a cowardly outrage? It is perfectly evident that it is not dastardly in the least. It is perfectly evident that it is about as cowardly as the Christians going to the lions. The man who does it exposes himself to the chance of being torn in pieces by two thousand people. What the thing is, is not cowardly, but profoundly and detestably wicked. The man who does it is very infamous and very brave. But, again, the explanation is that our modern Press would rather appeal to physical arrogance, or to anything, rather than appeal to right and wrong.

In the very next column to that in which I read the paragraph about the schoolboy, I find another odd incident, but one that puzzles me a good deal more. A man who had ordered some photographs of Mr. Chamberlain refused to pay in the Law Courts on the ground of "negligence" in the taking of the photographs. One of the results of which he complained was this extraordinary one—that in the pictures Mr. Chamberlain had been provided with a moustache. I have racked my brains, such as they are, to the fullest extent, and I cannot comprehend how a photographer, by neglecting a man's photograph, can give the man a moustache. I suppose that if he had neglected Mr. Chamberlain's photograph for a few days longer, Mr. Chamberlain would have appeared with an enormous and bushy beard. It all seems very strange. We all know that if a clean-shaven man neglects his real face he will get a moustache, and an uncommonly ugly one; but surely bristles do not grow on photographs. Surely it is not necessary to shave one's uncle's portrait every morning. It raises up suggestions of strange and weird romances, in which the hair grew on the dark family portrait, as hair is sometimes said to grow on the dead. It is all very horrible. It is all very mysterious. I wish I could see my way to draw in a moral from it.

SHIPS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL C. FIELD, R.M.L.I.

[SEE SUPPLEMENT.]

BEYOND the ships actually built, there have been very many which have been projected and designed, oftentimes by experienced naval officers, and which have never got beyond plans, drawings, and descriptions. Some of these are not without interest to look back upon, and may be regarded as offshoots from the main growth of war-ship construction and design. The earliest one, reproduced on another page, is a floating battery, proposed by Cavalli, a Sardinian artillery officer, who is better remembered by his breech-loading cannon. His ship was evidently suggested by the French floating batteries which took part in the bombardment of Kinburn. He endeavours to improve on them by increasing the slope of the sides and carrying the armour right over from one side to the other. The vessel is a turtleback in fact. The armour is put on in strips or bands secured by staples, whose ends are secured within board.

Captain Symonds, of the British Navy, in 1862 read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, in which he proposed the coast-defence ship illustrated. She was probably suggested to the inventor by the Confederate *Merrimac*, whose exploits were then attracting attention; but he evidently aimed at producing a better and more carefully finished sea-boat. She was to have a displacement of 2300 tons, and to carry fourteen guns, those at bow and stern being of very heavy calibre. She was to have sloping armoured sides to her battery, to be immersed an extra foot or two when going into action, and to have a telescopic funnel, so that when engaged it would only be 3 ft. high, and protected by armour. She was to be fitted with twin-screws of a peculiar form less liable to injury than the ordinary type.

To submerge an armour-clad a few feet in order that she might offer a smaller target was rather a favourite device of war-ship designers. Thus the United States had the submersible monitors, *Sputen Duivel* and *Keokuk* at one time, while the turret-ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, purchased by the Indian Government for the defence of Bombay Harbour, were also able to put a considerable portion of their hulks out of sight below water. The one proposed by the French engineer Le Grand in 1862 carried this principle to an extreme, as will be seen by reference to the illustration of this queer craft. Ordinarily her whole length would be visible, but now nothing but her three turrets, placed upon a mound-like armour glacis, are to be seen by the enemy.

The armour-clad proposed by Admiral Colomb in 1878, and called by him the *Outrageous*, hardly deserves her name, as except in rig she does not offer any particular deviation from the broadside ironclads of her day. She was to be heavily armoured on her battery and waterline, and to carry a dozen eighteen-ton guns, besides smaller pieces. Quite a freak was Admiral Noel's circular ironclad proposed two years earlier than the *Outrageous*. That name would have been much more applicable to her, as she resembled nothing so much as a huge quoit. In the hollow centre she carried a dozen big guns on disappearing carriages.

Some novel features characterised the various classes of fighting ships which were proposed by Admiral Elliott in 1884, notably in the direction of defence against torpedo attack. One of them, a ram, is here pictured. Along her waterline for a considerable depth, rows of iron stanchions protruded from her sides. Their outer ends were connected together by other rods forming a nearly complete crinoline round the ship—a fixed torpedo-netting, in fact. The objection to this would, of course, be that her speed would be much reduced, especially if the under-water fencing got foul with seaweed.

Four years later, Admiral Albini, of the Italian Navy, published a series of designs for various classes of war-ships, one of which is reproduced. Their general characteristic was a low free-board with very lofty superstructures in which a number of guns were to be mounted—a combination that on the face of it would not appear to offer a very satisfactory solution of the number of problems which the designer of a perfect fighting craft must tackle. His battle-ships were fitted with ram, rudder, and twin-propellers at either end, and provided with a species of open cassin on either broadside which would cause torpedoes to explode at a considerable distance from their hulls proper. Some of his cruisers had a projecting deck, from the edge of which netting could be instantly lowered for the same purpose. The type illustrated is not equipped with any special torpedo defence. She was to carry twenty-eight 6-inch guns and a dozen lighter weapons. Her boats are carried in a novel manner, being slung athwartships in archways below the heavily laden superstructures.

But perhaps the most extraordinary conception was the so-called invulnerable and unsinkable ship invented by a Mr. Thomas Cornish in 1885. This weird affair was to be 64 ft. wide and 130 ft. long. Under water she had two separate and parallel hulls, while above she was entirely covered in by a species of turtleback of thin armour. Her water-line was to be protected by thick plating, finishing forward in a kind of snout or ram. She was to carry eight guns, and, if ever built, would have been a pretty useless article. The "Armoured Whale-back," patented by Mr. McDougal in 1892, was a design for converting ships of this class, then becoming fairly numerous, into efficient war-vessels by removing deck-houses, etc., and replacing them by armoured conning-towers and adding armour-plating, a military mast, and two heavy guns. Partial submersion was also arranged for.

In 1893 we find the versatile Kaiser Wilhelm entering the ranks of war-ship designers with a drawing of the kind of ship he considered should replace the old *Preussen*, then out of date. With her four big barbettes and huge umbrella-like fighting-top, she looks a sufficiently ugly customer on paper, but she has not yet found a place in Germany's fast growing navy. The

dynamite ram designed by Commodore Folger, of the United States Navy, in the same year, is a much more modest-looking war-ship. She was to be something after the style of the British *Polyphemus*, with a cigar-shaped body and light, above-water hull. Her principal weapons of offence were to be a couple of guns throwing masses of dynamite or aerial torpedoes—a now discredited form of attack. She had under-water torpedo-tubes in addition, and a formidable ram. The latter weapon alone formed the armament of the *Aries*, a little craft which played the leading role in a "war-story" written by the Earl of Mayo in 1894. This imaginary vessel was built round an immense beam of steel terminating in a sharp point forming the vessel's ram. "It was supported by steel struts, arranged like the neck vertebrae of the conger-eel. . . . The frame of the ship was formed of six steel girders, including the keel, all springing from the ram at the bow and joining it again at the stern." She had twin-screws and three "helmets," or look-outs, forward. But rams seem to be now out of favour, and a real *Aries* has yet to be built.

The "battle-ship," designed by General Crease, late of the Royal Marine Artillery, and Professor Biles, of the Glasgow University, in 1898, is a queer craft indeed, with her four double-decked turrets, squat masts, and overhanging bows. She was to have an absolutely flat bottom, four keels, and two inner bottoms. The whole of her sides were to be covered with thick armour, which her enormous beam of 100 feet would enable her to carry. These ships were to be each of 11,500 tons, and were for coast defence only. To each pair was to be attached a "Battle-ship Exterminator"—a glorified torpedo-destroyer fitted with turbine-engines. Passive coast defence has no advocates in Great Britain, and so these ideals have never got any further.

The American dynamite battle-ship illustrated was proposed in 1899, and only differed from other battle-ships in that her main armament was to consist of a pair of dynamite-throwing guns in place of armour-piercing rifled cannon. This mode of attack has for the present received its quietus from the conspicuous failure of the big Gathmann gun when pitted against modern high-power rifled weapons. Another drawing shows this inventor's idea of a war-ship in 1900. She lies low in the water, is to be of great speed, and is to carry a gun forward which will project 600 lb. of gun-cotton at a velocity of 2000 feet a second. She has no masts, little deck-hammer, and very sloping sides of thin armour. She is not yet built, nor is likely to be.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME REVIVED.

ONCE more the Channel Tunnel scheme, which has been dormant for about a quarter of a century, has come up for public consideration. The Admiralty are not opposed to it. The subject has been mooted by Cabinet Ministers. Financiers are said to be ready to support the undertaking, and the Imperial Defence Committee will soon have an opportunity of considering the project. The story of the tunnel is as old as 1867. In that year an Anglo-French Committee of promoters put their views before Napoleon III., who was favourable to the idea. Correspondence and inquiry went on between France and England until the year 1883, when an English and a French company went to work conjointly, and a beginning was actually made. The first start was due to the South Eastern Railway Company, whose engineers drove a shaft some two miles seaward from Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover. The French also made some advance at Sangatte. Official interruptions, however, became so irritating that the work was stopped. Sir Cooper Key, of the Admiralty, and Lord Wolseley (then Sir Garnet) considered that the tunnel was a grave national danger. A scientific committee of the War Office was against the scheme, and although a Parliamentary Committee was, on the whole, favourable, the weight of military opinion put a stop to the work. There are at present two French schemes on the table—those of the French company and of M. Bunau-Varilla. As regards the line of the actual tunnel, the two schemes are practically the same. M. Bunau-Varilla is in favour of the mixed passage—that is to say, he would carry the train to sea, as far as possible, on a long pier. His method of exit and entrance is described on our double-page, as well as the ingenious proposals for the defence of both ends of the tunnel in time of war. On those pages we also give many interesting statistics.

PARLIAMENT.

THEIR Lordships continued their dignified destruction of the Government schemes for education. Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved, but eventually withdrew, an amendment to Clause III. which the Duke of Devonshire protested was an absolute reversal of the Cowper-Temple clause. A majority of 92 carried an amendment by the Bishop of Oxford which the Earl of Crewe said would alter the whole character of the Bill. This amendment provides that where facilities are allowed, they shall not be restricted to two mornings a week. On a question being raised as to what body the Government proposed to refer appeals, the Earl of Crewe said that the difficulties arose from the changes introduced by their Lordships in the general process of battering the Bill out of recognition. The Marquess of Salisbury feared that if Clause IV. were not made mandatory, religious strife, with all its squalid paraphernalia, would arise when the local authorities were elected. The Earl of Crewe reminded the House that if the education authorities of the country were to be regarded as monsters, the members of the present Opposition were the Frankensteins to whom their creation was due. He also feared that a mandamus against a local authority would not be obtained so easily as one could buy an umbrella. Nevertheless, the clause was voted mandatory by a majority of 111. An amendment by the Earl of Jersey extending Clause IV.

from merely urban areas to all transferred voluntary schools was carried by 180 votes to 44.

Discussing the Government changes in the Trades Disputes Bill, Mr. Bonar Law informed the House of Commons that the Liberal Party had made a family pet of the wild animal that had planted itself on their domestic hearth. They stroked the ruffled fur of this wild animal, but the more they stroked the more it growled. The concessions granted to Labour were sops intended to prevent the growl being converted into a bite.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

A NEW FIRST PIECE AT THE CRITERION.

A GOOD instance of the lowness of the standard which the one-act play reaches in this country, and of the tolerance or indifference of a theatre audience in such matters, was furnished last Monday night at the Criterion. To Mr. Kingsley Tarpey we owe, in "The Amateur Socialist," one of the wittiest and most original farces seen for some time on the London stage, and yet this clever playwright presented in all good faith as something of which he had no need to be ashamed an absurdly childish first piece, which, if it had been treated as it deserved, should have received instant condemnation. "The Collaborators" is a silly play, and the inconsistencies of its heroine would be irritating if they were not so utterly ridiculous. She is an author, with such a talent for writing excellent dialogue that she has been asked to collaborate with a popular dramatist; she is also in love with an artist, but rejects his proposals because she thinks marriage should be founded on community of interests. Then her collaborator makes her an offer, and that, too, she rejects, and instantly recalls the suitor she loves and falls into his arms. The little play's chances of success were not improved last Monday night by the treatment given it by its interpreters; they all acted listlessly, as if they felt there was no possibility of its carrying conviction. Happily, "The Amateur Socialist" makes the fullest amends for the shortcomings of "The Collaborators," and the delightful playing of that finished artist, Mr. Eric Lewis, as the aristocratic agitator; and of Mr. Dagnall, quietest of low-comedians, as the police inspector, should help to secure this merry entertainment the long run which is its desert.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

THE main feature of our Supplement is a double-page reproduction of one of Sir L. Alma-Tadema's famous classical subjects, entitled "Vain Courtship." The picture tells its own story. The other pages are devoted to "ships that might have been" (described in Lieut. Colonel Field's exhaustive article) and to portraits of our coming royal visitors, King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway, with their little son, the Crown Prince Olaf. To these are added interesting views of their Majesties' summer residence.

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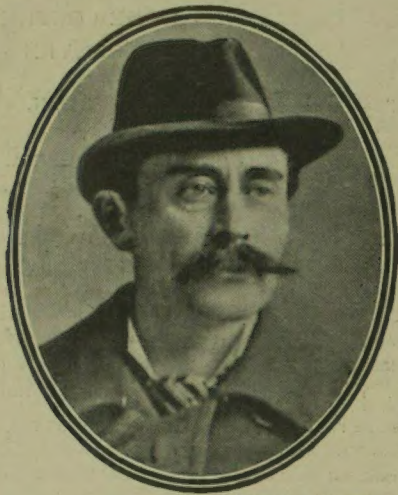
THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Furthest North. It is announced from New York that Commander Robert E. Peary has gained the "furthest North" record for the United

for two companies of Royal Marine Artillery to surround the rioters, some hundreds of whom were put under military arrest. Damage has been done to the officers' quarters, and officers and policemen were assaulted and badly hurt. Doubtless the disturbance will be made the subject of a strict official investigation.

The New Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

Sir William Purdie Treloar, the new Lord Mayor of London, bears a name much honoured in the City. Especially is he known as "the Children's Alderman," in recognition of his work in connection with the Cripple



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

POLAR RECORD BREAKER: COMDR. PEARY. Commander Robert Peary is an Engineer officer of the U.S. Navy. He made his first Arctic voyage twenty years ago, and has since made many expeditions—in 1891-92, 1893-95, 1896-97, 1898-1902. Commander Peary contemplates undertaking another expedition almost at once. On his last expedition but one a child, "The Snow Baby," was born to him.

States. It will be remembered that he left New York in July of last year in search of the North Pole, and a message from him, dated Hopedale, Labrador, was received at the end of last week. He reports that his ship, the *Roosevelt*, wintered on the north coast of Grant Land, to the north of the *Alert's* winter quarters. The crew went north with sledges in February by way of Hecla and Columbia, reaching 87 deg. 6 min. N. latitude, and drifting steadily eastward. After a brief rest on the ship, part of the crew sledged west, completing the north coast of Grant Land, and reaching other land near the 100th meridian. No casualties are reported, and the President of the Peary Arctic Club has stated that, after Commander Peary has brought the *Roosevelt* home for repairs and supplies, he will make another attempt to reach the Pole. The Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, has invited Commander Peary and Captain Bartlett to attend the State dinner at Government House on Nov. 9, in honour of the King's birthday. The *Roosevelt* is expected at St. John's.

The Trouble at Portsmouth.

Since Sunday night last there has been some trouble at the Portsmouth Naval Barracks. It seems that the stokers' division made a

considerable noise on leaving the parade-ground after muster at evening quarters on Sunday last, and the men were ordered to fall in once more in the Drill Hall. At ten o'clock, after the canteen was closed, the same stokers began to give trouble, with the result that the assembly was sounded, and the men received a caution. The excitement then diminished and the night passed quietly. Exaggerated reports of this disturbance were published in certain of Monday's newspapers, and perhaps these stories were in part accountable for the fact that fresh disturbances broke out on Monday and Tuesday. It was found necessary to send



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MRS. AYRTON.

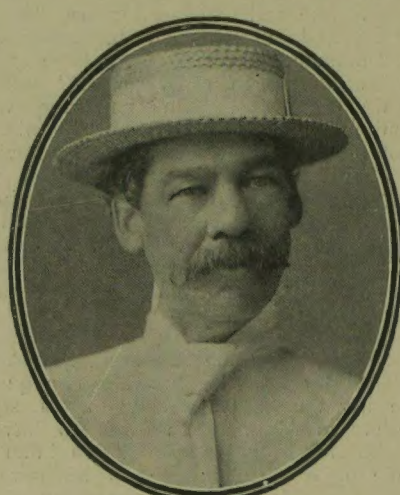
The Royal Society has awarded the Hughes Medal to Mrs. W. E. Ayrton, for her experimental investigations on the electric arc, and also upon sand ripples. The King has announced his approval of the award, and the medal will be presented on St. Andrew's Day. Mrs. Ayrton is the first woman to win this distinction.



Photo, Grantham Bain.

MR. AOKI.

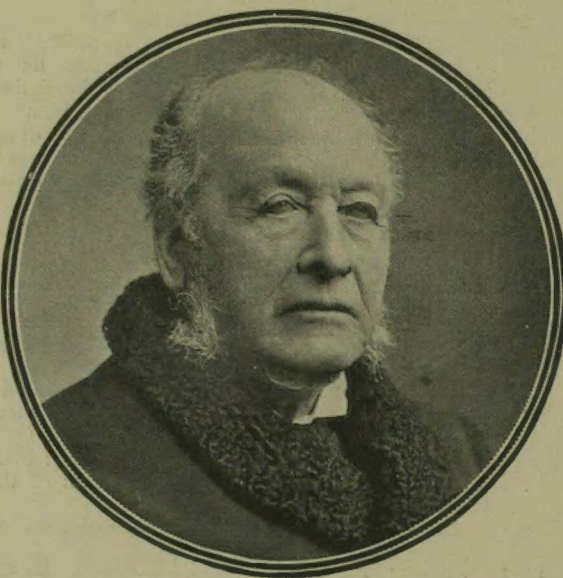
Mr. Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, who made the protest against the exclusion of Japanese children from the San Francisco schools, is doing his utmost to insure a better feeling between Japan and the United States of America. He has made personal representations to Mr. Root on behalf of his compatriots.



Photo, Picture Press Agency.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE HERRING.

In Mr. George Herring the poor lose a devoted and enthusiastic friend, who died on Nov. 3 after an operation for appendicitis. He started life in very poor circumstances, and became Turf commission agent. When he was rich he began to help the poor on a very large scale. His contributions to the Hospital Sunday Fund and to the Salvation Army are well known.



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE EARL OF CRANBROOK.

(Mr. Gathorne-Hardy.)

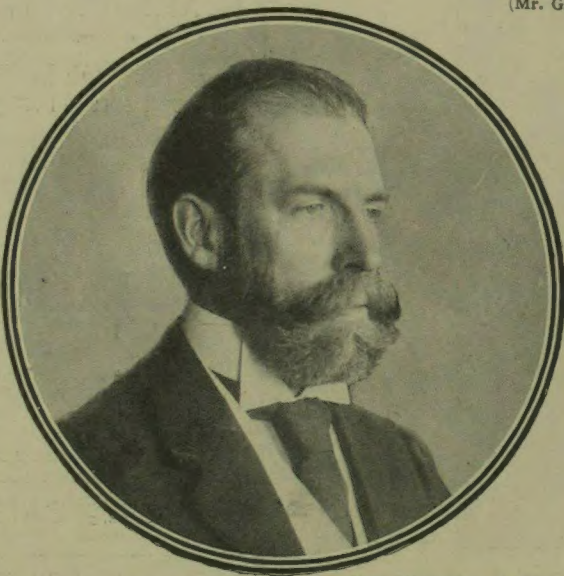
Children's Christmas Hamper Fund, and of this title he is very proud. Sir William's ward is Farringdon Without, and he has been an Alderman since 1890. He is the principal of the famous Ludgate Hill firm, Treloar and Sons, and is a director of Thos. Cook and Sons, Egypt. In the latter capacity he accompanied the Kaiser during his Imperial Majesty's tour in the Holy Land. He was born in London in 1843, was married in 1865, and has been a member of the Corporation of the City of London since 1880. Dr. Crosby, the senior Sheriff, is a Lincolnshire man by birth, but a Londoner by adoption. He studied for his profession at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he did valuable work as house-surgeon and demonstrator in anatomy. Alderman W. H. Dunn, the other new Sheriff, is well known in the City. His ward is Bishopsgate.

The Election in New York.

Tremendous interest has been excited by the State Election in New York, the competitors being Mr. C. E. Hughes and Mr. W. R. Hearst, who is supported by Tammany and the Labour Party. President Roosevelt authorised Mr. Root to declare that Mr. Hearst is totally unfit to be Governor, and that he is an insincere, self-seeking demagogue, who has sought to delude working-men.

Speaking with the President's authority, Mr. Root declared that Mr. Hearst, in his capacity of proprietor and responsible editor of a yellow journal, was answerable for the assassination of President McKinley. Mr. Hughes won by 55,000 votes.

The Late Earl Cranbrook. Lord Cranbrook, who died last week at his seat in Kent, was best known to the world at large as Mr. Gathorne-Hardy. He entered Parliament, and was President of the Poor Law Board, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of State for India.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

MR. CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Newly-elected Governor of New York.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

MR. W. R. HEARST,
Defeated Candidate for the Governorship of New York.



Photo, Varschi, Artico.

SIGNOR UMBERTO GIORDANO.

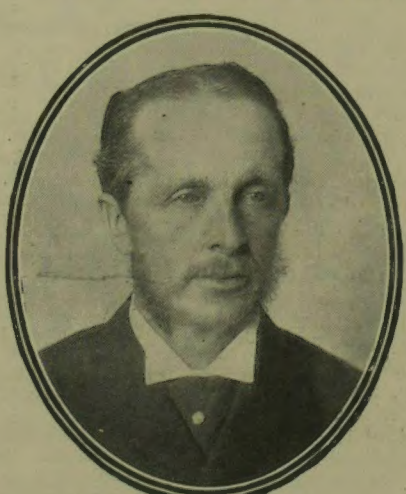
The career of Signor Umberto Giordano, the composer of "Fedora," produced on Nov. 5 at Covent Garden, is outlined on another page in our musical critic's article. Signor Giordano, who was a pupil of Verdi, is the composer of "Andrea Chénier," which had a sympathetic reception last year at the National Opera House.



Photo, Underwood.

THE LATE ARCHDUKE OTTO.

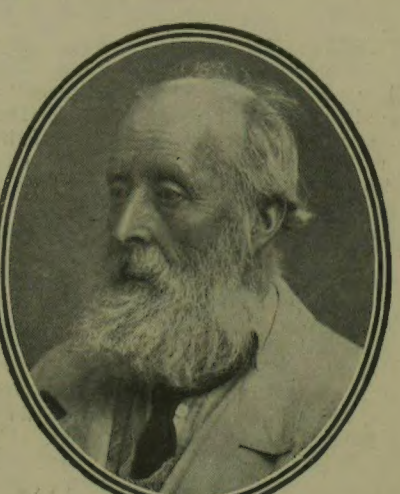
The Archduke Otto, who died in Vienna last week in his forty-first year, was a nephew of Emperor Franz Josef, being second son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig. He had been an invalid for some years, and his condition had more than a personal importance, for he stood next to Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the order of succession to the Austro-Hungarian Throne.



Photo, Russell.

THE NEW EARL OF CRANBROOK.

Lord Cranbrook is succeeded by his son, John Stewart, Lord Medway, who was born in 1839, and educated at Eton and Christ Church. He sat in Parliament for twelve years as representative of Rye, and since then has held a seat for Mid-Kent and for the Medway Division. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and was Col. of the 2nd Vol. Batt. East Kent Regt.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. AUBERON HERBERT.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert, who died on Nov. 5, was third son of the third Earl of Carnarvon, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Oxford. He created a great sensation by declaring in the House of Commons for Republicanism. Finding no support, he retired, and expounded his views on the Voluntary State through the Press.

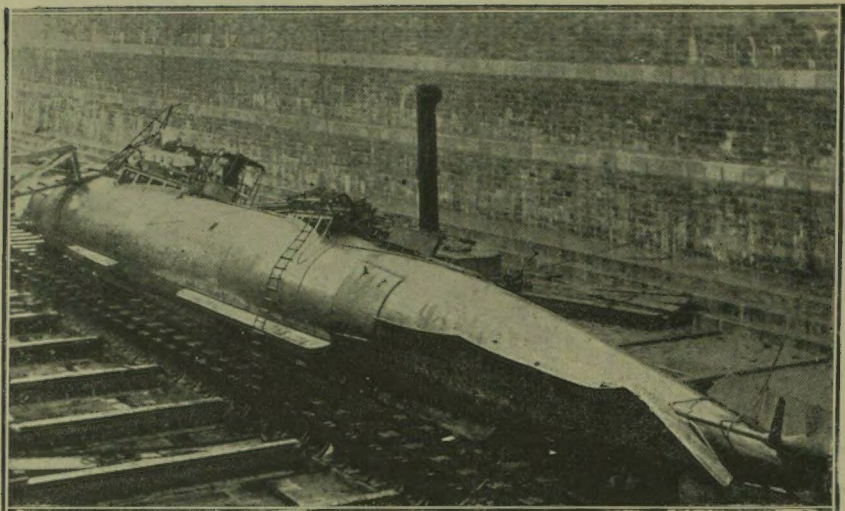
MUTINY FOR A MISUNDERSTOOD ORDER : THE NAVAL RIOT AT PORTSMOUTH.



1. THE OFFICER WHO GAVE THE ORDER WHICH LED TO THE TROUBLE; LIEUTENANT COLLARD.
2. A PARTY OF NAVAL STOKERS ENTERING THE BARRACKS
3. WRECKED BY THE MUTINEERS; THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS.
4. COMMODORE STOPFORD, COMMANDING PORTSMOUTH NAVAL BARRACKS.

5. OFFICERS INSIDE THEIR OWN QUARTERS; INTERVIEWING THE MEN AFTER THE MUTINY.
6. "ON THE KNEE": THE ORDER THAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE.
7. THE NAVAL BARRACKS SQUARE AT PORTSMOUTH; THE MEN'S BLOCKS ON THE LEFT.
8. WHERE THE DISTURBANCE BEGAN; THE WET CANTEEN—A FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF STOKERS AND SEAMEN.

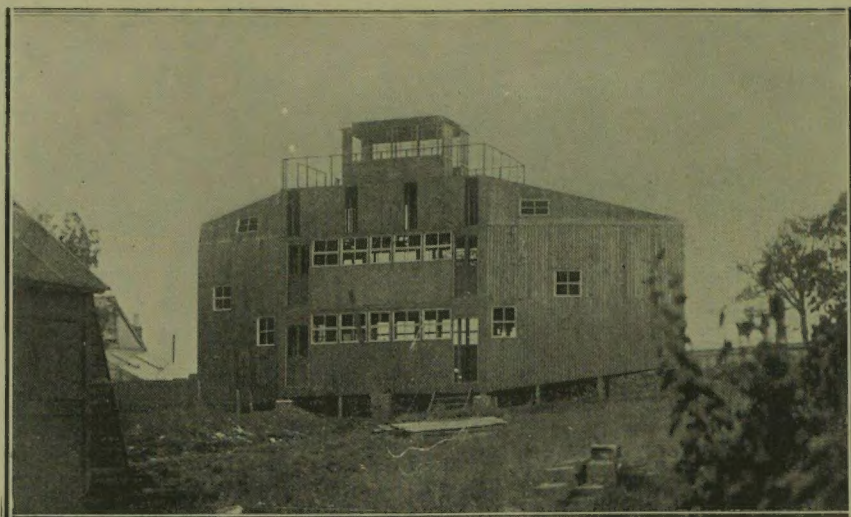
Elsewhere will be found details of the riot at Portsmouth Naval Barracks. The photograph "On the knee" shows the position that men are ordered to take when they are addressed by an officer. This is done merely for convenience, and is the accepted custom in the Navy, but some newly-joined stokers imagined that it was a slight to their honour. Hence the trouble. After Monday's outbreak the officers interviewed the men through the gate of their quarters and advised them not to make fools of themselves.—[DRAWING BY KOBKKOEK; PHOTOS, CRIEB AND RUSSELL.]



Photo, Huttin, Trampus.

THE ILL-FATED FRENCH SUBMARINE "LUTIN" ABOVE WATER AGAIN.

Last week we illustrated the ingenious method of raising the "Lutin" by a floating dock. The present photograph shows her after she was berthed in a graving dock at Bizerta. From the positions in which some of the crew were found, it seemed that they had attempted to escape by opening the man-hole.



Photo, Halfones.

THE WEIRDEST THING IN FLYING-MACHINES: THE LATEST EXPERIMENT.

It seems difficult to realise that the shed-like building in the photograph is intended to fly, but such is the intention of its inventors. The machine is being built by some Frenchmen in North London. It will have eight aluminium wings, each 18 yards long, to lift it, and four to propel it. It is pointed like a ship's bow, and is designed to carry 100 passengers.

THE KING'S STATUE.



THE KING OPENING THE NEW LANCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT KING'S LYNN.

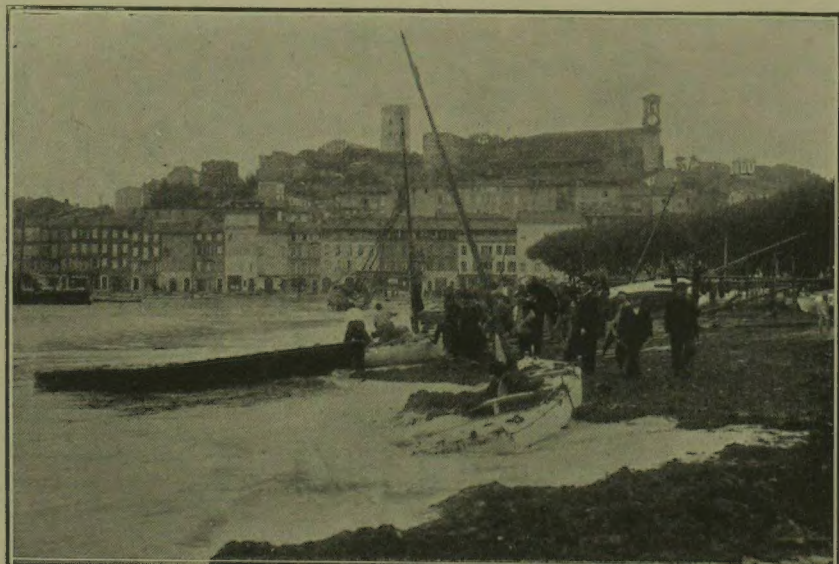
On November 5 his Majesty opened the new Grammar School at King's Lynn, the gift of Mr. William John Lancaster, an old pupil of the school. The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the King knighted Mr. Lancaster. Before leaving King's Lynn, Queen Alexandra unveiled a statue of King Edward, which had been erected opposite the main entrance to the school. The statue, which is in bronze, represents his Majesty in his Coronation robes, with the Cap of Maintenance. The sculptor is Mr. W. R. Colton, A.R.A.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK.]



Photo, Edwards, Lilliehampton.

THE NEW POLAR RECORD: A MIDNIGHT SUN PHOTOGRAPH OF ESQUIMAUX STONE HUTS.

These dwellings are in Melville Bay, latitude 75 deg. North, almost exactly a degree south of Grant Land, the real starting-place of Commander Peary's expedition, which has just created the record for Polar exploration. Commander Peary has reached 87 deg. 6 min. North. Stone and turf are used for the winter dwellings in the coast regions of Greenland.



Photo, De Buisson Fils.

THE HURRICANE ON THE RIVIERA: THE WRECK-STREWN BEACH AT CANNES AFTER THE STORM.

On the morning of November 1, a terrific storm, accompanied by enormous seas, devastated the coast of the Riviera. The sea-front at Cannes was badly damaged. San Raphael Harbour was demolished, the piers and quays were swept away, and three coasting vessels and fishing vessels were sunk and wrecked.

ANOTHER SARDOU PLAY IN A MUSICAL SETTING.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.



Fédora (Signora Giachetti).

Lorek (Signor Berenzoni).

Ipanow (Signor Zenatello).

"FÉDORA" AT COVENT GARDEN: SCENE FROM ACT III.—THE DEATH OF FÉDORA.

FÉDORA (*with a despairing shriek*). Ah, no! Do not kill me. Death is here! See!

(*She breaks away from him, rushes to the table, and drinks the tea at a draught. She drops the cup and remains motionless. The violet dusk is falling on the landscape.*)

THE PASSING OF THE OLD FORM OF LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

SKETCHES BY S. BEGG.



A CAVALCADE INSTEAD OF CARS: THE PAGEANT OF FORMER LORD MAYORS.

The great feature of Sir William Treloar's inaugural procession was the abolition of the familiar symbolic cars in favour of a cavalcade. In a Historical Pageant were represented the notable Lord Mayors of the past seven centuries. These were: 13th century, Henry FitzAlwyn (1189-1212); 14th century, Sir John Philpot (1378); 15th century, Sir Richard Whittington (1397, 1406, 1419); 16th century, Sir Richard Gresham (1537); 17th century, Sir Thomas Myddelton (1613); 18th century, John Wilkes (1775); 19th century, Robert Waithman (1823).

ADVENTURES IN PRINT.

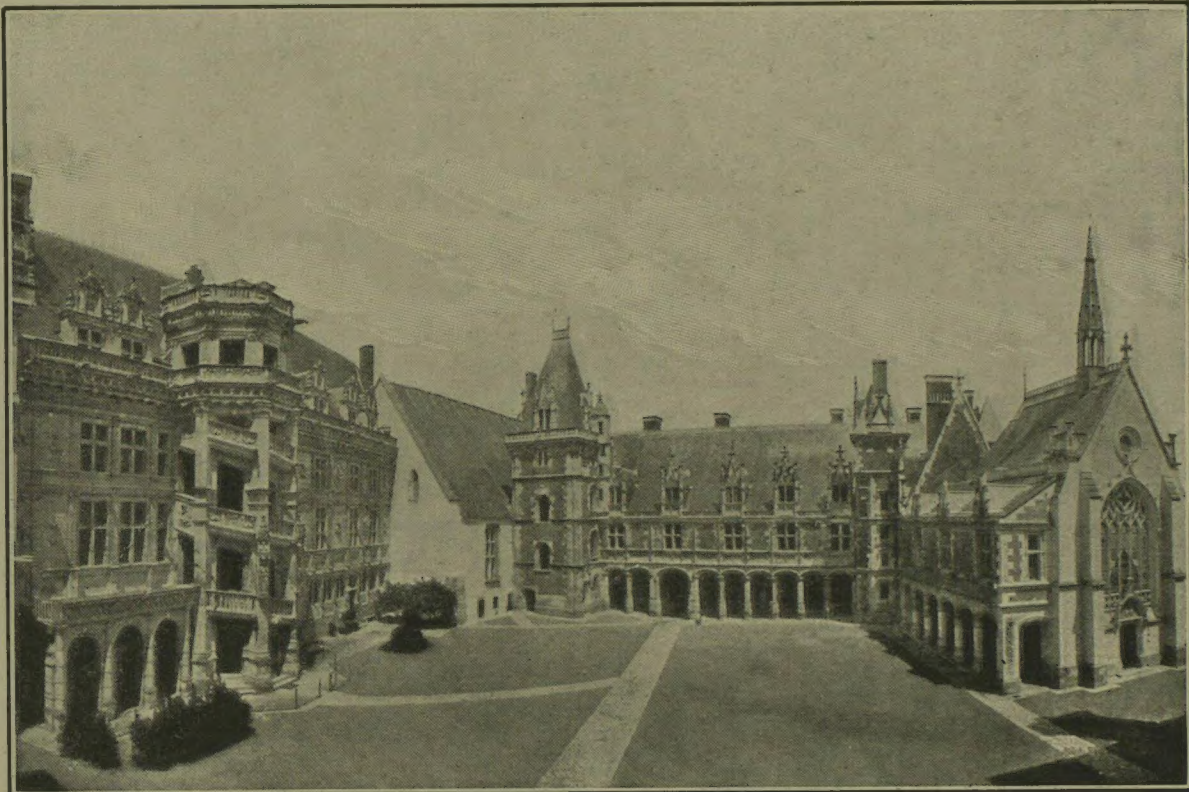
IT is always alarming to discover that Mr. G. K. Chesterton is writing a book about a favourite author. If we enjoy Wagner, we do not want selections from him played on the kettledrums. But the Dickens lover need have no misgivings about his "Charles Dickens" (Methuen). Mr. Chesterton's heart is in the right place. He will not, however, convert the enemy. He suffers from some obvious handicaps: for instance, no one could possibly be as extravagant as Mr. Swinburne on this particular subject, and it is a cruel fate for Mr. Chesterton to find himself an extravagantist of the second class. The book, again, will not supersede Gissing's study of the master. It may supply the Dickens lover with arguments to use against the superior person; but, then, the enthusiast does not care what the superior person thinks. Perhaps the best description of the volume is that it gives a summary of Mr. Chesterton's views of life, with special reference to those aspects covered by the works of Charles Dickens (for really there is quite a lot about Dickens in these three hundred pages). People who do not like Mr. Chesterton's mannerisms will not like the book, and yet it contains some fine criticism. The comments on Dickens's attitude towards the United States are novel and excellent. The author handicaps himself by such violent outbursts as the statement that "It has been said (invariably by cads) that Dickens never described a gentleman," and should have looked up his Horace before enunciating as an original discovery that "the immortal writer is commonly he who does something universal in a special manner." Still, there is wisdom as well as wit in the dictum that "the particular things for which Dickens is condemned (and justly condemned) by his critics are precisely those things which have never prevented a man from being immortal." Ingenious pleader as he is, our eulogist hardly recognises how largely an enjoyment of much of Dickens depends on some knowledge of the social and political conditions of Early Victorian England. You may read his works through without discovering that Wales and Scotland and Ireland exist. As for the Empire at large, it is a place to dump Micawbers in. Surely this is a serious limitation in a novelist who insisted on saturating his work with politics. Dickens may have had "the omnipresence of a diety": the worst of Mr. Chesterton's cleverness is that it is sometimes so hard to decide whether a thing is a misprint or an epigram.

The charm of "The Beloved Vagabond" (John Lane) is intense, and indescribable. It will be a painful delight to those unlucky captives of the city office and the suburban villa who are vagabonds themselves at heart; who feel the spring stirring them to revolt as they trudge over pavements on a May morning; who sit before their excellent wives at the decent daily breakfast-table and reflect upon impracticable desertions; who come to their Sunday beef from their Sunday sermon with God knows what visions of the loaf and jug in the wilderness. By these, Paragot, the beloved Paragot, with his wasted talent, and his witty philosophy, and his mighty escapades in the outer darkness, will be welcomed as the long-looked-for comrade and brother. Paragot was the son of a Gascon father and an Irish mother, a humoursome, cross-bred genius to whom Mr. Locke very properly introduces us in an attic. His Boswell is the washerwoman's son, an urchin whom he adopts and educates out of his own superfluous knowledge and understanding, and takes a-roving with him to Paris and up and down the pleasant countryside of France. The literary merit of "The Beloved Vagabond" is as apparent as its human fascination; Mr. Locke is a man who drops every word neatly into its proper place, with the exactitude of the author of "An Inland Voyage." We know nothing of the former's method, but we remember by what laborious apprenticeship Stevenson came to his own; and we must confess our heart is warmed. Has the mantle of Elijah found shoulders broad enough to carry it?

Mr. Newbolt is a hot-gospeller, but he preaches by poem and romance, so that his sermons may be easily assimilated by the least reflective person. He has stout faith in the English race, and he bases his confidence upon the history of its glorious past. Now, for such foundation to be well and truly laid, it must be proven that the twentieth-century Englishman is not a being differing in any essential from his forefathers, and that as he is, so were they. "The Old Country" (Smith, Elder) tries to show us the "modernity"—there is no other word to use—of the men of the Middle Ages; to point out that they were not fantastic beings governed by queer, archaic laws and barbarous impulses, but were men at least as sound in commonsense, ripe in judgment, and progressive in aspirations as their descendants. We are wrangling over religion in the Education Bill: they nursed the Lollard heresy, one phase neither the first nor the last,

in the long struggle between ecclesiasticism and the democracy. A young Colonial, named Stephen Bulmer, is transported from the Gardenleigh of to-day, a West Country manor, to the Gardenleigh of the fourteenth century, where he finds out how much he has in common with the men who served under the Black Prince, and listens to the arguments of the Bishop of Exeter in favour of crushing a rebellious priest by the might of Holy Church. It is an ingenious study, cleverly worked out. Mr. Newbolt's patriotism is cheery, and should be pleasant to people who are tired of the eternal croak at our national shortcomings.

Somehow, it does not matter much who Sir John Constantine was, except that he was a good, sound country gentleman; and whether this be a fault or a virtue in the telling of his story the reader had better make haste to discover for himself. The important thing is that Mr. Quiller-Couch has sat down to write a romance, in that inimitable way of his—a leisurely, discursive, rambling history, in which an irrelevant yarn is not out of place. The period is the Golden Age, which in this instance is the middle of the eighteenth century, fixed there by the ingenuous youth Prosper Constantine, son to the knight, and heir (by arrangement) to Theodore, King of Corsica. "Sir John Constantine" (Smith, Elder) begins with Prosper as a lad at Winchester School, where he is discovered tickling a trout by the green weeds of the Itchen; he ends—but it would be spoiling the story to tell where he ends. It is sufficient to say that he has adventures enough to earn the everlasting envy of the Wykehamist of the present day, who may participate in battles and pestilences, Imperial enterprises and high politics, but can never be wholly emancipated from the telegraph wire or the submarine cable, either of which would have speedily ended Master Prosper's exploits. There is a



COURT OF THE CHÂTEAU OF BLOIS.

Reproduced from "The Châteaux of Touraine," by permission of Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

princess, man-enslaving as the princesses of her time must always be, but hapless in her poverty, her brief love-time, and her untimely death. So, even in the Golden Age the young man found sorrow where he went to look for gay adventure.

It is very difficult to make a satisfactory combination of a gazetteer and a political treatise. Thus readers of Mr. Angus Hamilton's "Afghanistan" (Heinemann) may be unable to penetrate to his interesting, if somewhat biased, account of our present relations with the Amir Habibulla. Mr. Hamilton has not, we gather, himself visited the country, but he knows a great deal about it—and knows more about the recent Dane Mission to Kabul than we can explain. Lord Curzon's "opposition to this project," which our author describes as "well-known," will be a revelation to most people. Evidently Mr. Hamilton has picked the brains of the well-informed, with results that may possibly surprise them a little. A comprehensive book on the Amir's kingdom was really wanted. Sir Charles MacGregor's *précis* of 1871, here cited as the latest exhaustive work on the subject, was, if we mistake not, a confidential document never given to the public, though Mr. Hamilton seems to know all about it. Unfortunately, the present work can be digested only by persons keenly interested in Central Asia. The market prices of various articles of food at the bazaars in Herat and Kabul are not very stimulating, and the book contains far too much of this kind of thing. Mr. Hamilton has travelled in the Russian parts of Central Asia: hence some chapters which are unduly prolix, but are apparently introduced for the sake of the personal equation. The labour required for amassing all the information given must have been immense, and the book must remain for years a valuable work of reference. But it is very badly arranged, and a concise sketch of Afghan history is not to be found in it, though the raw materials are scattered about its pages. Nor is there any satisfactory account of the ethnology of the country—a subject which presents great difficulties, but one which would have repaid more thorough treatment.

THREE BOOKS ON FRANCE.

THE author of "Romantic Cities of Provence" (Unwin) follows in the wake of a number of previous authors, notably in her selection of the tour that she should take, and of the order in which it should be taken. She further follows in the wake of by far the greater part of those authors who have written of the subject in the English tongue—in a perpetual spirit of hostility to the religion of the people among whom she travelled. This attitude gives vigour to the book, but it is vigour at the expense of sympathy. You cannot appreciate a people if you merely hate their philosophy. There is, of course, a considerable Huguenot section of Provence (indeed, the South is the centre of French Protestantism) and members of this community will sympathise with Mrs. Caird's dislike of the religion which surrounded her in her travels; but these no more represent the spirit of Southern France than do the old Roman Catholic families of the North represent the spirit of North England to day, or the Catholics of New Orleans or Baltimore represent the outlook upon life of the United States.

The book has one peculiar merit not often to be found in books of this kind; that is, a deep and successful reading of the local literature. The author really does know her Mistral, and has collected quite a body of local songs, the most delightful of which is the "Taragnigna," upon page 177.

The illustrations are from two hands. Mr. Pennell has done some, Mr. Synge others. Of these it is enough to say that Mr. Pennell's are good, Mr. Synge's are not.

Miss Lansdale's book on Touraine (Nash) is a volume to arouse very different emotions. In the first place it is thoroughly well done: well written, well got up, and well poised. M. Guérin's coloured illustrations are admirable, and where we have not coloured illustrations we have frank photographs. Among these two categories of illustrations we should note the excellent tinted drawing of Loches opposite page 64, and of Langeais upon page 166; and among the photographs, perhaps the most remarkable are that of the main entrance of Langeais opposite page 165, and the admirable distant view of Chinon, opposite page 132.

Miss Lansdale's historical work has always been sincere, thorough, and simple. But she has never done anything so successful as this book, for it is not only an accurate and detailed description of the castles of Touraine which it sets out to describe, but is also illuminated by perpetual references to the author's knowledge of general history which makes all the difference between vital historical writing and hack-work. As an example of this general historical knowledge, which the author shows with so light and yet so sure a touch, the first chapter should especially be quoted, and the first pages of that chapter; while the following few words of translation from the French of Paul Vitry upon page 43 will

give a sufficient example of Miss Lansdale's command of that language. It has the exact flavour of the original—

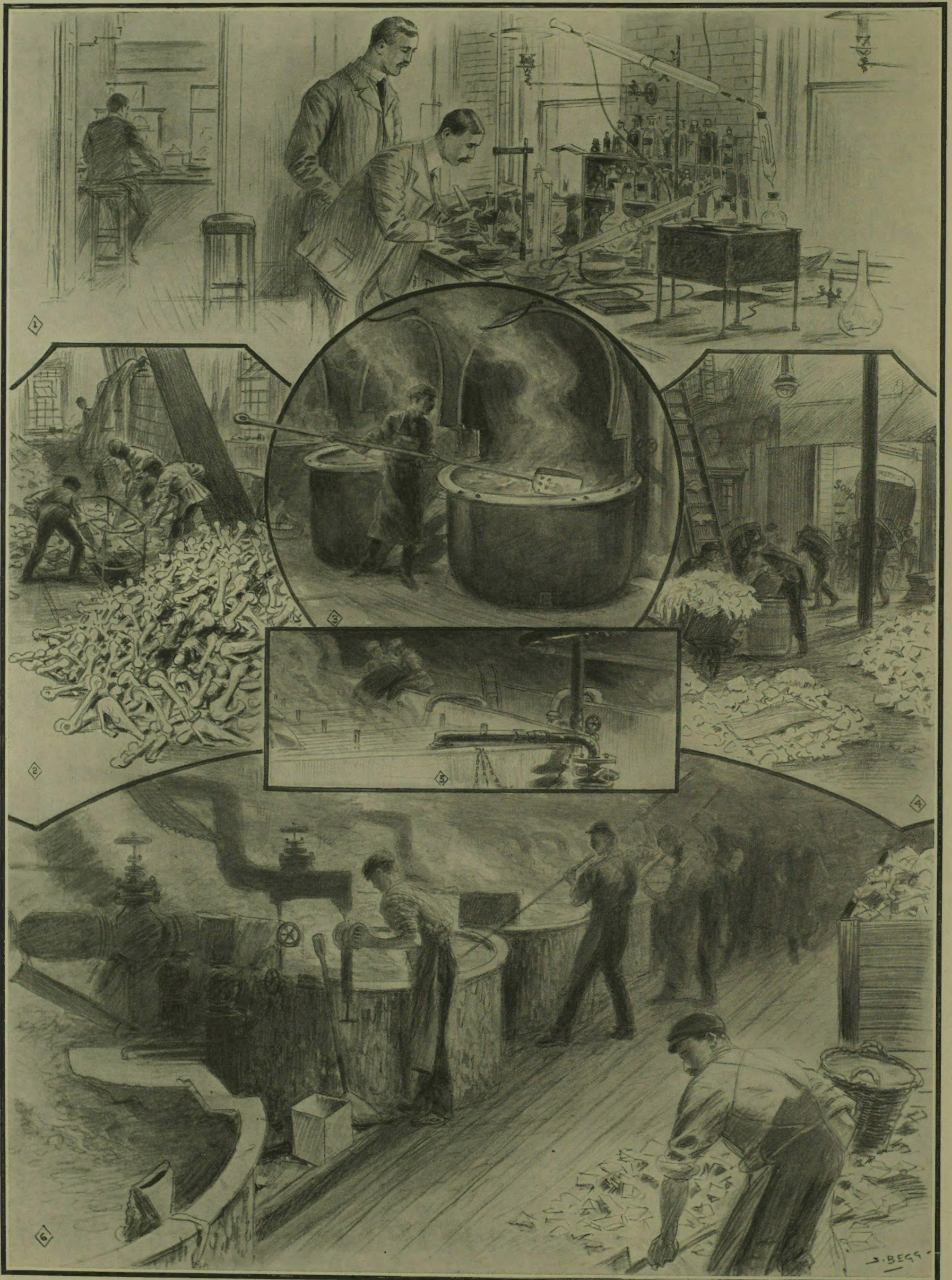
From that time the formula was found. Details of decoration might change, but the character of the whole of the details themselves, of the construction, the gables, windows, dormers, corbelled tourelles, and open stairs, remains the same for the next seventy or eighty years, and the type created by our architects in the second third of the XVth century was destined to endure for long and to keep alive French traditions, in spite of the new styles introduced from beyond the mountains.

The pages immediately following upon the death of Louis XI. are as well done as anything in the book, and it was a happy thought in quoting Commynes to quote the original English translation of Danett. There is but one flaw in this piece of historical writing, one that one will hardly notice in most English or American work, but which it is a pity to find in work so good as that of Miss Lansdale. She speaks of Commynes' opinion that the extreme terror of Louis XI. at the approach of death would be a mitigation of suffering in a future life, as "extraordinary." But in the fifteenth century such an idea was not extraordinary at all, and there is so much penetration throughout the book of the periods with which the author deals that even the slightest lack of comprehension jars upon one.

Yet another book on the same subject is Miss A. Macdonell's "Touraine and its Story" (Dent), with coloured illustrations by Miss Amy B. Atkinson. Miss Macdonell's knowledge and literary skill need no introduction; they are already approved; and in this volume she has found a subject made to her hand. As the title implies, the work is a regularly ordered history, but it is history written with imaginative sympathy. "Witch-like Amboise, with its sinister beauty, the fairy palace of Azay, Chenonceaux rising Undine-like from the waters," are among the happy touches of description which declare the author's rightness of feeling for the famous places of Touraine. Her knowledge is great, and she has avoided what is too often the pitfall of such a work as this, the style of the mere guide-book. Miss Atkinson's illustrations in colour are sometimes delicate and tender. Her outline drawings, however, are too often suggestive of the amateur.

OUR DAILY SOAP: THE GREAT COMMERCIAL BONE OF

SKETCHES AT A SOAP



1. SCIENTIFIC PRELIMINARIES: A DIRECTOR AND THE PRINCIPAL CHEMIST IN THE LABORATORY.

2. RAW MATERIAL: BONES, FOR THE EXTRACTION OF MARROW.
3. BONE-BOILING IN COPPERS EACH OF WHICH HOLDS A TON.

4. THE FAT-RECEIVING DEPARTMENT.
5. THE CAUSTICISING DEPARTMENT.
6. THE SOAP-BOILING HOUSE.

Soap, scientifically defined, is a compound of fatty acids with soda and potash. It was known to Pliny, who speaks of two kinds, hard and soft, as used by the Germans. He says that it and sometimes resin, are compounded with caustic soda and boiled in great steam-heated caldrons. Some of the pans are made to rotate as the boiling goes on, and the stirring is done. For the finer soaps the bars are stamped into cakes, polished and put up in boxes for sale. Our Artist's

CONTENTION AND ITS MANUFACTURE FROM START TO FINISH.

FACTORY BY S. BEGG.



7. RUNNING SOAP FROM COPPERS INTO THE COOLING-FRAMES.

8. A GIANT CAKE OF SOAP.

9. CUTTING A BLOCK OF SOAP BY PRESSING IT AGAINST A FRAME OF WIRES.

10. STAMPING SOAP BARS.

11. WEIGHING SOAP BEFORE SENDING IT OUT.

12. STAMPING TOILET SOAP.

13. POLISHING AND PACKING SOAP.

14. THE FINISHED ARTICLE.

was originally a Gallic invention, and was used as a pomade for the hair. The soap mentioned in the Old Testament was a preparation of ashes. The ingredients, marrow, various oils, with a spoon of fantasmic dimensions. The mixture is then poured into frames to cool, and the great blocks thus moulded are cut into bars by pressure against an open frame of wires. sketches were made in the factory of the great firm of Messrs. John Knight and Sons.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

WHEN any person heaves half a brick at the poetical fame of Tennyson, I am always tempted to look round for a chunk of old red sandstone and hurl it at the head of the critic.

If a poet is not good enough for *him*,
Who is perfectly good enough for *me*,
Why, what an remarkably superior person,
That superior person must be!

In these words, adapted from a lyric by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the explanation of my ferocity may be found.

In Lady Betty Balfour's "Letters of Robert First Earl of Lytton"—a most interesting book—various correspondents treat Tennyson in a cavalier manner. Mr. John Morley (1871) writes about "The wordy optimism which has made Tennyson so popular in the sentimental middle-class." One is reminded of the crushing retort administered by the carter to Uncle Joseph in Mr. R. L. Stevenson's romance, "The Wrong Box." We literary characters—Tennyson, Mr. Morley, *moi qui parle*—we are usually members of the middle class. For all that I could ever hear, could ever read in any book, I have only two or three upper-class ancestors, and am but very distantly connected with Robert de Comyn, who, in 1069, was created Earl of Northumberland, and then had his throat cut. *Bourgeois je suis!*

But a member of the middle class may, and does, admire Tennyson, not because Tennyson was a wordy optimist, but because he was a great poet. It does not appear to me that "Maud" and "Locksley Hall" are optimistic poems; even if they are, I never cared for the young men in both pieces. They whine too much. There is no wordy optimism in "Ulysses," "The Lotus-Eaters," the "Morte d'Arthur," the poems on Virgil and Catullus, "Enone," and scores of other immortal things. Tennyson does not often sink to the level of the line beginning, "And that good man, the clergyman. . . ." Mr. Morley needs nobody to tell him these obvious truths.

The elder Lytton, the novelist, had no cause at one time to love Tennyson. That wordy optimist for once took off the gloves, and replied in *Punch* to a satire by the elder Lytton. There were rattling exchanges. The punishment was severe enough. In a letter to his son, the author of so many novels, the source of so much honest pleasure, said that Tennyson was "finicking in his neatness." Tennyson had said something similar about *him*: "honours are easy."

But the novelist also said that "there is a prevalent notion among these critics and poets that a poet is to be like a Radical member for a Metropolitan borough—a delegate to represent a special idea which his electors favour and probably all the spirit of the age. . . . He is to be an advanced Liberal in the way of up-setting. . . ."

It is so English of us to think thus about poets! Dr. Johnson attacked Milton's poetry because the Doctor was a Tory, and Milton was much the reverse. The *Blackwood* people assailed Keats because some of his friends were Liberals; Charles Lamb was attacked for the same reason. The political creed of Milton—and of Keats, if he had any—has nothing to do with the merits of "Lycidas" and the "Ode to Autumn"; and Tennyson's politics have nothing to do with the merits of the "Morte d'Arthur" or of "The Lotus-Eaters." A poet stands or falls by his poetic merit alone, whether he be as good a Tory as Scott or as good a Socialist as William Morris. We are in a world far away from politics when we read the "Proud Maisie" of the one, or the "Shameful Death" of the other. Homer was a Royalist, Victor Hugo was a Republican, Shakespeare's politics are neither here nor there. Lovelace is none the worse poet because he was a Cavalier, nor Andrew Marvell because he was not, nor Mr. Swinburne because he was not exactly a pro-Boer.

Burns was, naturally, a Jacobite. He wrote the last Birthday Ode for the exiled Charles III., and lyrically expressed a desire for the restoration of "The Bonnie Lass o' Albanie." But Burns was also, naturally, an advanced Radical, presented guns to the leaders of the French Revolution, and wrote the obvious platitude that "A Man's a Man for a' that."

In short, a poet's politics do not matter, one way or another. But Mr. Morley long ago, in 1871, and in his hot youth, thought, first of all, of a poet as a politician, "I am particularly grateful for anything that helps me in any way to break up the hideous clerico-bourgeois amalgam that rules at present." Tennyson, he thought, did not help, and Rossetti, heaven knows how, did help. But this is not a really critical way of thinking about poets and poetry. They are not good poets or bad poets because they are for or against our own politics. To think so is to think like John Bull.

The late Lord Lytton (Robert), at all events, did not allow Tennyson's wordy optimism to obscure his poetical merits. Speaking of what Matthew Arnold called "natural magic," he says, "Alfred Tennyson, I think, abounds in it; he has set his mark upon many objects, and fenced in a great part of nature as his special property."

I have for some time thought that it was an error to suppose that the Brownings "were present at many of Mr. Home's spiritual séances" at Florence. Home's own account of the matter was that he only met the Brownings once at a séance, in England, and once a few days later, when Browning was extremely rude. The opposite opinion, that both Brownings were present at a number of Home's séances, is commonly held, but, after examining the question, I came to the conclusion that the version given by Home in his biography is correct, so far. Of course if Robert Lytton's letters speak of frequently meeting the Brownings in Home's society, the problem is solved.

CHESS.

STETIN (Plymouth).—In our issue of Oct. 13 we explicitly stated that there was no solution to No. 3256.

J. HOPKINSON (Derby).—It is, no doubt, very annoying, but a good solver usually sees what solution is intended, even if he finds a way of defeating it.

J. W. RUSSELL (City of London Chess Club).—We are greatly obliged for your valued communication.

K. P. DR. (Rangoon College, Rangoon).—We shall be very pleased to examine any problems you care to send, and will publish whatever comes up to our standard. We only stipulate that they have not appeared elsewhere.

ROBERT S. WATSON (Wolverhampton).—There is no definite rule on the point; it does not come within the laws of chess. It is entirely a matter of agreement beforehand.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3253 received from K. P. DÈ (Rangoon) and G. L. (Bombay); of No. 3254 from G. L., K. P. DÈ, Sergeant A. E. Mendel (Pretoria), Jivan Jha (Benares), V. C., and F. R. S. (Natal); of No. 3255 from D. A. Rankine (Kingston, Jamaica), Girindra Chandra Mukherji (East Bengal), and L. V. P. (Bombay); of No. 3258 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), C. H. Kirkwood (Bath), W. Breyer (Dartmouth), S. J. England (South Woodford), F. Smith (Chelmsford), and B. M.; of No. 3260 from R. Worters, M. Folwell, F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), the Rev. P. Lewis (Ramsgate), B. M., C. E. Perugini, Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), and F. R. Bell.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3261 received from R. Worters (Canterbury), S. J. England, F. R. Bell, the Rev. P. Lewis, Charles Burnett (Biggleswade), Sorrento, J. Hopkinson, H. Moore (Exeter), C. E. Perugini (Kensington), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), F. R. Pickering, M. Folwell, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), S. Davis (Leicester), F. Waller, H. S. Brandreth, T. Roberts (Hackney), Shadforth, H. W. Bick (Camberwell), J. A. S. Hanbury (Moseley), K. R. B. Fry (Cliffe), Stettin, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), W. M. Eglinton (Birmingham), A. Groves (Southend), and F. Smith (Chelsea).

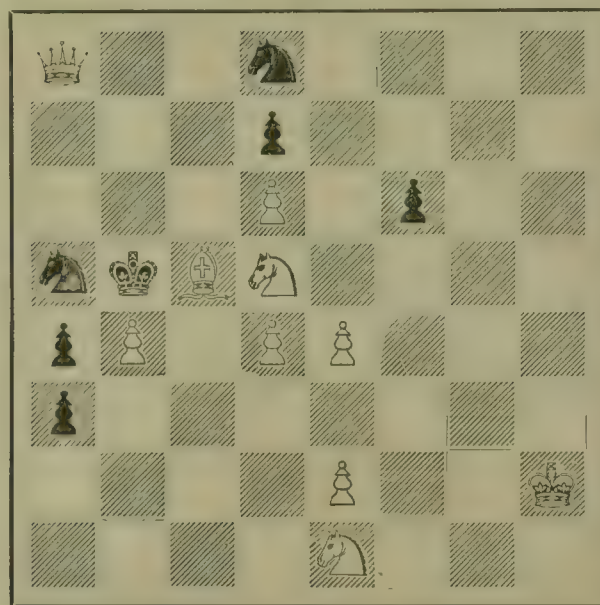
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3260.—By HERBERT PRICE.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q 6th P takes R
2. Q takes P (ch) K takes Q
3. Q or Kt mates.

If Black play 1. Kt takes Q, 2. Kt to B 4th (ch), if 1. R to K 3rd, 2. R to Q 5th (ch), 1. R to B 4th, 2. Kt to B 4th (ch), if 1. Kt takes Kt, 2. Q to B 5th (ch), if 1. Kt takes B, 2. Kt to B 4th, and if 1. Kt to B 6th, then Q takes Kt (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3263.—By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following games are from the International Tournament at Nuremberg. Game played between Messrs. DURAS and MARSHALL.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Kt takes B (ch)	R takes Kt
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	17. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes B
4. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 4th	18. Kt takes R (ch)	P takes Kt
5. P takes P	P takes P	19. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
6. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q	20. P to Q R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
7. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	21. P takes P	P to Q 4th
8. B to K 3rd	P to K B 4th		

Forcible play may always be expected from Black, and this is quite a characteristic touch; but we are not sure it ought to succeed against a correct defence.

22. K K to Q sq P to Q 5th

23. P to K B 4th B to B 7th

24. P takes K P P to Q 6th

If B takes R, White's Pawn position ought to win against the opposing extra piece.

25. R to Q 2nd Kt takes P

26. R takes B P takes R

27. R to Q B sq R to R sq

28. R takes P R takes P

White's doubled Pawns are useless; it is only a matter of time for both to fall. White resigned in a few more moves.

Game played between Messrs. JANOWSKY and SCHLIFCHTER.

(Four Knights Game.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. P takes P	Kt takes P
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	12. B to Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th	B to B 4th	13. P to B 4th	Kt to Kt 5th
5. Kt takes P	Castles	14. P to Q R 3rd	

If Kt takes Kt, 6. P to Q 4th leads to the better position. Black regains the Pawn presently, but at a price.

6. Castles B to Q 5th

In the celebrated game between Morphy and Paulsen, the former here played R to K sq; but White is generally considered to have an advantage, whatever continuation is adopted.

7. Kt to B 3rd B takes Kt

8. Q P takes B Kt takes P

9. R to K sq P to Q 4th

Game played between Messrs. LEONHARDT and SPIELMANN.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P takes R	Kt takes Kt P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to R 6th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd
4. P to B 3rd	P to Q 4th	14. B to K 3rd	P to B 4th
5. K P takes P	Q takes P	15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes B
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th	16. P takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
7. B to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	17. K to R sq	R to Q 3rd
8. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	18. Kt to R 2nd	R to R 3rd
9. Castles		19. B to R 5th	

B to K B 4th should precede this move, as Black quickly proves.

9. P to K R 3rd Castles Q R

The attack has passed into Black's hands with surprising quickness, and by this excellent sacrifice he well maintains his advantage.

19. 20. R to B 4th B takes R

21. P takes B Q to R 5th

White resigns.

The entries for the various competitions of the City of London Chess Club include eighteen for the championship, twenty-two for the Moccata Cup, and twenty-one for the Russell Cup. The Merton Cup handicap, open to all classes, is also attracting a very large list of players.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

LIVING REASONABLY AND LIVING WELL.

I HAD occasion to remark in a recent article of mine that people at last seemed to be developing an interest in the science of reasonable living. We have to congratulate ourselves on the fact that inquiry is being made on all hands concerning the conditions—formulated under the title of "the Laws of Health"—under which it is possible for us to live healthier lives than before, and so to attain a larger measure of happiness (to say nothing of a prospect of longevity) than has hitherto been the common lot of mankind. Naturally, the subject that looms most prominently in all considerations relating to the simple life and its attainment is that of the diet-list. The "daily bread" question is, and always will be, paramount in all matters which relate to our physical welfare, and so it is satisfactory to find that another volume, worthy to be read by all intelligent persons, has been added to the long list of works that deal with the foods we eat, and what is equally important, with their effects on our bodily health.

The book I have been perusing is entitled "Diet and Dietetics" (Constable). It is the work of a well-known French physiologist and physician, M. A. Gautier, and it has been ably translated and edited by Dr. A. J. Rice Oxley. He has done the work into an English dress in a manner which deserves warm commendation. It is interesting to be able to peruse the work of a foreign savant, if only by way of comparing his ideas on diet with those of our own physiologists. One may say of M. Gautier's work that while it gives the latest views regarding the business of the bodily commissariat, and is well worthy to rank with standard English works, the inquirer will find it pleasant reading, and will enjoy the crisp style which Dr. Oxley has happily well preserved in his rendering of the author's words.

One is forced to admire the arrangement of this book. M. Gautier begins with a section on "Principles and Methods." He discusses why we want our dinner, and shows the principles on which our feeding arrangements should be conducted. Then, under the head of "Aliments," he describes the various articles which enter into our bill-of-fare. The third section is devoted to "Regimens," and deals with the relation of food to our temperaments and constitutions, and to the varied conditions of life as represented in health and in disease. Now this is a very complete programme of the diet-question, and I may say that there is very little in M. Gautier's book that the general reader will not be capable of appreciating. While the doctor may be able to learn the latest views of science on the subject of nutrition, the layman, in a perusal of the work, will enter a new territory of thought, and gain knowledge that may powerfully tend towards the lengthening of his days.

It is the section on "Regimens" which will possess for many readers the highest interest. To-day people are talking of simplicity in diet, and they endeavour to modify their food-tables according to more or less intelligent principles. Often such efforts are undertaken blindly, with the result that attempts at food-reform are relinquished in disgust. Again, the layman is beset with a multitude of counsellors amidst whom, it is to be feared, wisdom is often difficult of discovery, and he is driven to despair by the varied nature of the advice tendered him, varying as it does from moderation in flesh foods, onwards to their prohibition, and to the statement that happiness can only be attained if he lives on nuts. Out of this quagmire of conflicting opinions, he will be able to extricate himself by reading M. Gautier's book. Taking the views of our author on, say, vegetarianism, we find him impartially stating alike the advantages and disadvantages of that system of diet.

Admitting that man is an omnivorous animal—witness the dietary of a Chinaman in proof of this statement—M. Gautier reminds us that heredity and custom have to be reckoned with as important factors in determining the selection of a man's fare. Experience shows that many persons live much more healthily on vegetable fare than on ordinary mixed diet. This regimen, however, will not suit everybody. It is calculated to improve the state of rheumatic and gouty folks, and probably represents a form of feeding also adapted for those who have been accustomed to pay rather too close attention to the pleasures of the table, and who "dig their graves with their teeth." But vegetarianism, we are warned, requires first of all a high perfection of digestive activity if we are to thrive upon it, and it is not suited, M. Gautier wisely affirms, to many constitutions that exhibit certain peculiarities, among them a digestion that cannot easily dispose of food of plant kind alone.

If the "absolute vegetarian diet," as our author terms it, is modified by the introduction of a certain amount of animal fare—butter, fat, milk, and eggs, but no meat—such alimentation is "more rational, and shares the different advantages of ordinary alimentation and exclusive vegetarianism." Now this declaration, which reflects the experience and teachings of science, is practically in agreement with recent investigations having for their outcome the advice that we may with advantage restrict the amount of flesh foods we consume, and it is also on all fours with the further announcement that we may profitably reduce the quantity of food we have hitherto regarded as essential for the up-keep of the body. Chittenden's experiments, conducted in America, seem to support this statement in a very complete fashion. He, too, suggests that we might, with advantage, derive our nitrogenous foods more largely than we do from plant sources. M. Gautier's remark that a pure vegetarian diet "does not answer well to the needs, interest, and activity of our European races," may be borne in mind, while we should not forget the further opinion that when a certain amount of animal food is taken, vegetarianism is an excellent regimen, giving strength and activity, and developing in a race qualities of mind and body such as represent the highest attainments of the civilised life.

ANDREW WILSON.

THE WORK OF THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.

DRY-POINT BY PAUL HELLEU.



MRS. L.

The enormous success of our series of M Paul Helleu's etchings, of which "The Illustrated London News" has the British rights, has brought numberless requests from our subscribers for the continuance of the series. We accordingly have pleasure this week in publishing one of the artist's finest plates as the fifth of the series.

CANDIDATES FOR ELLIS ISLAND: THE NEW PILGRIM FATHERS.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



ITALIAN AND LEVANTINE EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA AT THE ST. LAZARE STATION, PARIS. AWAITING THE BOAT TRAIN TO HAVRE.

The inquisition at Ellis Island, where the U.S. examining officials reject the undesirable alien, and incidentally victimise the innocent and unfortunate second-class passenger of undoubted respectability, does not stem the stream of emigration from the ghettos and slums of Europe and the Levant. Our Artist has depicted a crowd of emigrants that passed through Paris about a fortnight ago en route for America. They came from Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Macedonia, Roumania, Greece, and Syria—a motley crew. Their means were of the slenderest, their baggage inconsiderable, but the most of them carried some musical instrument. The United States reject any who are not in possession of £10.

FROM DRY LAND TO FLOOD IN A MOMENT: THE WONDERFUL RISE OF A RIVER PHOTOGRAPHED.



A DISTANT SILVER STREAK: THE RIVER APPROACHING



THE RIVER ARRIVING AT BRICK HOUSE.



TWO MINUTES LATER: THE RIVER PASSING BRICK HOUSE.



A BOILING FLOOD: FOAM COMING DOWN THE RIVER.

The photographs were taken on the Gascoigne River, in Western Australia, and add another to 'the interesting photographic records of the processes of nature which science is every day accumulating. At first the river appeared as a silvery streak in the distance. It came on at a great speed, as will be seen from the two plates, exposed at two minutes' interval. Very soon it was a roaring torrent. Our photographs are lent by the Agent-General for Western Australia.

TO FRANCE BY LAND: THE REVIVAL OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

DRAWINGS BY W. RUSSELL FLINT: DIAGRAMS BY



FORMER GREAT UNDER-WATER TUNNELS.			
Tunnel under the Thames between Tilbury and Gravesend (unfinished)	-	-	1798
Tunnel under the Thames between Limehouse and Rotherhithe (unfinished)	-	-	1805
The Thames Tunnel (Brunel's), Wapping to Rotherhithe, begun 1825, finished	-	-	1842
Severn Tunnel, finished	-	-	1886
The Blackwall Tunnel, begun in 1892, finished in	-	-	1897
SEVERN TUNNEL.			
Total Length	-	-	4½ miles.
Greatest Depth	-	-	100 feet.

SEVERN TUNNEL (continued).			
Mean Depth	-	-	45 feet.
Total Cost (including Approaches)	-	-	£2,000,000
Tunnel Opened for Traffic	-	-	1886
FACTS ABOUT BLACKWALL TUNNEL.			
Total Length	-	-	6200 feet.
Internal Diameter	-	-	25 feet.
Nearest Approach to the River Bed	-	-	5 feet.
Pressure on Hydraulic Jacks Driving the Shield	-	-	5000 tons.
Cubic Feet of Air supplied per Minute to the Works	-	-	10,000
Cost of the Blackwall Tunnel	-	-	£671,000

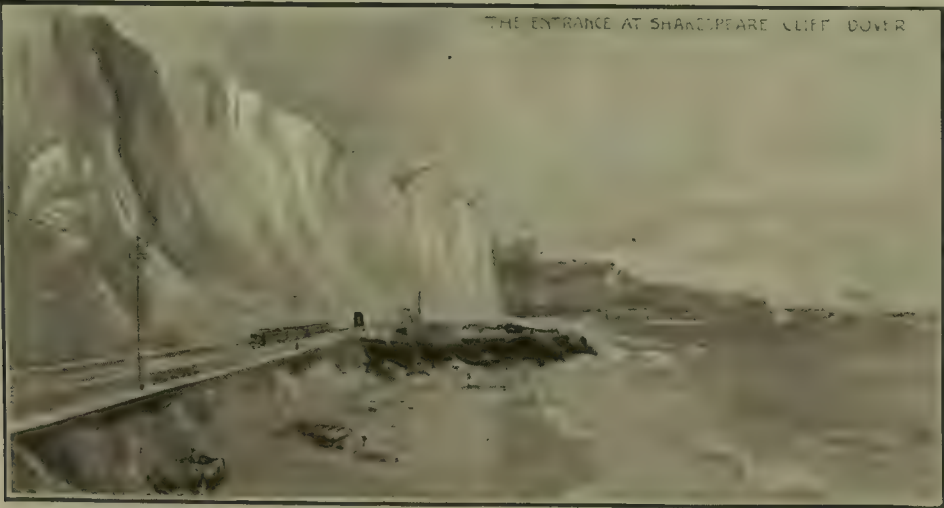
WAR PRECAUTIONS: HOW THE FORTS COMMAND THE RAILWAY AT THE DOVER END.



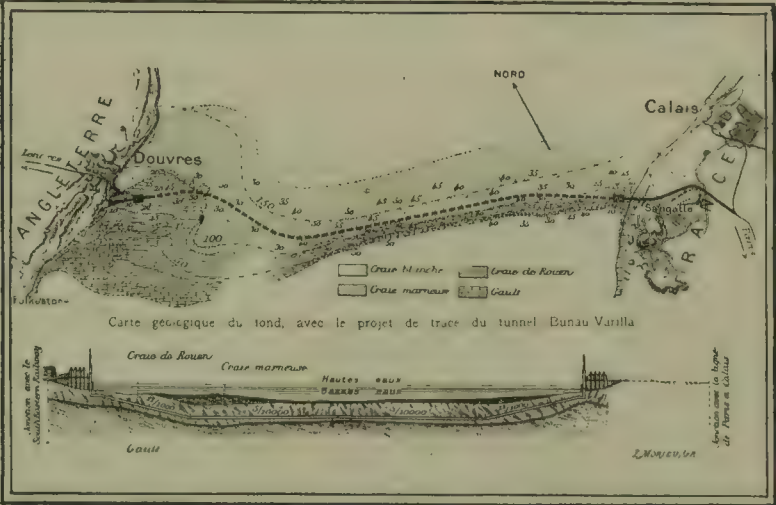
THE QUESTION OF DEFENDING THE ENDS OF THE TUNNEL: PROPOSED APPROACH BY A LONG PIER. THE TRAIN TO BE LOWERED INTO THE TUNNEL WITH LIFTS SOME DISTANCE FROM THE SHORE.



THE TUNNEL FROM SHORE TO SHORE: A TRANSVERSE SECTION



THE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL AT SHAKESPEARE CLIFF, DOVER. THESE WORKS WERE BEGUN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

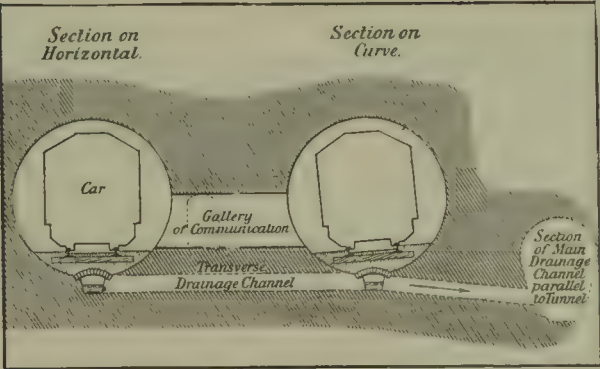


GEOLOGICAL CHART OF THE SEA-BOTTOM ON THE LINE OF THE PROPOSED BUNAU-VARILLA TUNNEL: SCHEME PRACTICALLY THE SAME AS THE FRENCH COMPANY'S.

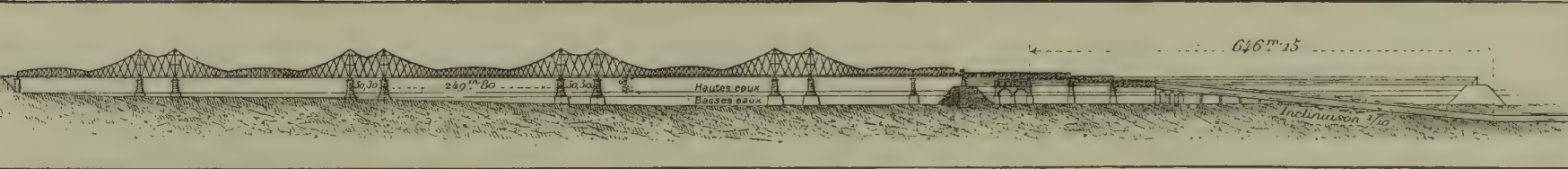
SCHEME—VIEWS AND PLANS OF EXISTING AND PROJECTED WORKS.

COURTESY OF "THE TRIBUNE" AND OTHERS.—[SEE ARTICLE.]

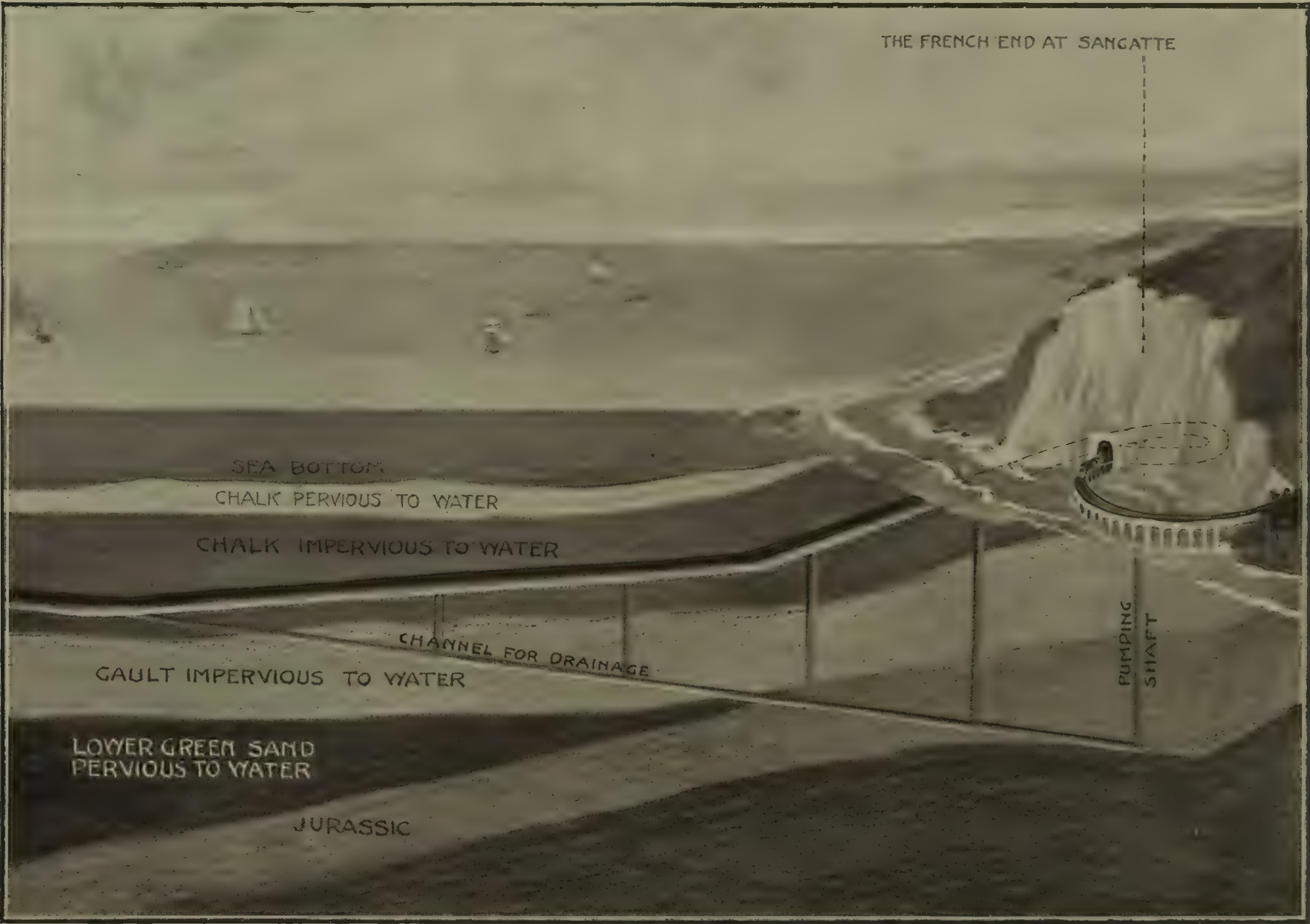
CHANNEL TUNNEL.			STRATA ENCOUNTERED IN PIERCING BLACKWALL TUNNEL.	
Length	-	30 miles.	Ballast.	Clay and Shells.
Extreme Depth below Sea Floor	-	150 feet.		Redeposited Chalk.
Gradients at either End	-	1 in 55	Chalk and Green Sand.	Green Sand.
The piercing of the Channel Tunnel would present fewer difficulties than any similar undertaking. A uniform bed of grey chalk impervious to water occurs just below the chalk pervious to water, and through this the passage would be driven.				
STRATA ENCOUNTERED IN PIERCING SEVERN TUNNEL.			STRATA OF THE BED OF THE CHANNEL.	
Pennant.	Coal.	Limestone.	Pervious Chalk.	
Clay Shale.	Millstone Grit.	Red Firestone.	Impervious Chalk.	Impervious Gault.
			Pervious Lower Green Sand.	



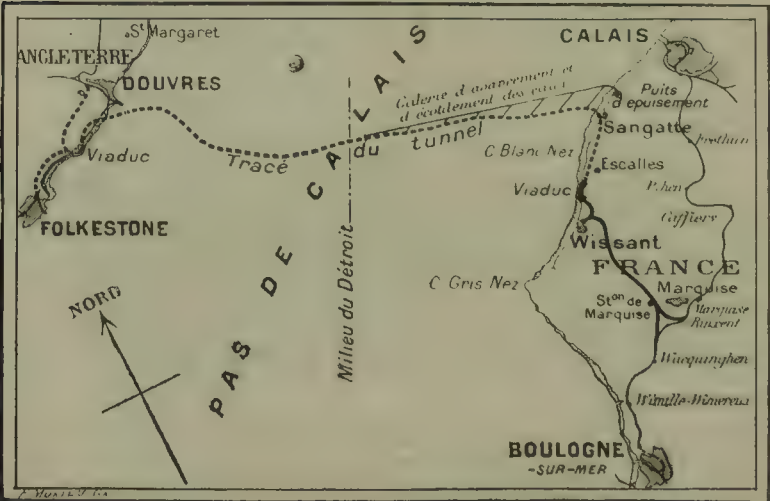
A TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TUNNEL PROJECTED BY THE FRENCH COMPANY.



ANOTHER SOLUTION OF THE SEA-ENTRANCE: THE TRAIN BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE BY AN INCLINED PLANE COMING OUT ON A SPACE FENCED FROM THE SEA BY BREAKWATERS.



SHOWING THE STRATA TO BE PIERCED AND THE SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE.



THE LINE OF THE PROPOSED FRENCH COMPANY'S TUNNEL, SHOWING THE METHOD OF CONNECTION WITH THE EXISTING RAILWAYS AT EITHER END.



THE FRENCH ENTRANCE AT SANGATTE, WITH THE PROPOSED VIADUCT THAT COULD BE DESTROYED IN TIME OF WAR.

QUAINT ANCESTOR WORSHIP BY THE RULER OF A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.



Daudi, the ten-year-old King of Uganda, recently paid his ceremonial visit to the tombs of his ancestors. He was mounted on a white pony, and was escorted by a large following, including the Katikiro and other regents. The tomb is an enormous grass hut of the type inhabited by kings and chiefs until very recently. Within, fires are kept perpetually burning, and are tended by women guards. On the platform before the grave were laid the curious reliquaries called the Balongo—horseshoe frames, covered with magnificent coloured bead-work. In these cases is a dead man's umbilical cord, and this is spoken of as the person himself, and is believed to be occupied by his spirit. These had never been seen before by the profane. As King Daudi entered the hut, the women sang monotonous chants, accompanied by drums. In honour of the occasion, Daudi entertained his schoolfellows from Mengo High School at a very harmless picnic. His feast was a curious contrast to that celebrated by Mtesa, the old King, when he visited the tomb of his father, Suna, and sacrificed 3000 human victims at one time.



It is announced that Signora Duse, on the conclusion of her American tour, which will bring her a fortune of £28,000, will retire from the stage. Among Signora Duse's most famous impersonations are Magda in Sudermann's play, and her rôles in D'Annunzio's "La Città Morta" and "La Gioconda."

PHOTOGRAPH BY SCIUTTO.



"WHEN THE FROST'S IN THE GROUND."

The central picture shows the hounds out of the sport which is described pictorially in the border. The smaller photographs record a day's hunting from the meet to the kill.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY KODAK, LIMITED, 59, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.; NEGATIVE BY MR. G. P. HEADLAND

OUR MUSEUM OF MARVELS FROM TWO HEMISPHERES.



THE CRUCIFIX-FISH ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS OF THE WEST INDIES COMMITTEE.



THE SKELETON, SHOWING THE FIGURE WITH OUT-STRETCHED ARMS



THE SKULL ENLARGED TO SHOW THE COWLED FIGURE EXTENDED AS ON A CROSS.

A NATURAL CRUCIFIX: THE WEST INDIAN CRUCIFIX-FISH, OR JUDAS ISCARIOT.

It is very seldom that a specimen of this fish can be obtained. When the skull is stripped there appears on the upper side of the head a curious formation of bone which resembles a crucifix. The head of the figure seems to be wrapped in a monk's cowl. The West Indians call the figure Judas Iscariot.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PARK



A LIVING SPRING: A WELL IN A TREE-TRUNK.

The tree is in the village of Gunten, on the Lake of Thun. About twenty years ago the supply pipe of this spring was conducted through the trunk of a young poplar-tree which was rammed into the ground. The tree struck root and is now flourishing.



NEW YORK'S HONOUR TO VERDI: THE MEMORIAL STATUE.

The monument to the Italian composer has been erected at the junction of Seventy-Second Street and Broadway, New York. It is a bronze statue of the composer, mounted on a pedestal, surrounded by figures in white marble symbolising musical inspiration.

WHERE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WILL PRAY FOR A BLESSING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS, EXCLUSIVE TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



EXQUISITE ENAMELS BEFORE THE SHRINE: THE VIRGIN OF EL PILAR CROWNED WITH THE FAMOUS DIADEM WORTH A MILLION FRANCS.

In front of the shrine are the 219 coats-of-arms of Spain in chased silver and enamel. The royal arms are in pure gold and enamel.



THE VIRGIN OF THE PILLAR (DEL PILAR) ON HER COLUMN AT SARAGOSSA: THE FIGURE IS ON THE RIGHT OF THE ALTAR IN THE CENTRE.

A tradition says that the Virgin must not be moved from her pillar, on which she is said to have appeared to St. James.



A UNIQUE MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE VIRGIN OF EL PILAR, SARAGOSSA, WHERE QUEEN ENA WILL PRAY.


We continue our interesting illustrations of the shrine of the Virgin of El Pilar, which the Queen of Spain is shortly to visit. It is remarkable for the extraordinarily valuable gifts of personal jewellery which the Sovereigns of Spain have offered there to the Virgin. The actual shrine is shown above. Its treasures are guarded night and day by the police.



THE EMPEROR MENELIK INSPECTING THE LAYING
OF THE PERMANENT WAY.

A COMIC PARODY OF EUROPEAN CEREMONIAL: THE EMPEROR MENELIK'S OPENING OF HIS NEW RAILWAY AT ADDIS-ABEBA.

The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is entirely in sympathy with progressive ideas, and encourages everything that makes for the commercial and industrial welfare of his country. A railway is at present under construction from Addis-Abeba to Diré-Daoua, and the Emperor lately opened a section of the line which has been completed for a distance of about thirty kilometers. The Emperor himself is bearing the expense of the railway track. In one of our photographs his Majesty is watching the laying of metals upon the last.



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MUSIC.

"FÉDORA"—CONCERTS—A GREAT CRITIC.

UMBERTO GIORDANO, the composer of "Fédora," is forty-three years old, and studied music at the Conservatoire of Naples. He scored his first success with the opera "Mala Vita," which was produced in Rome fourteen years ago, on a direct commission from the great publisher Sonzogno. Two years later another work from his pen was heard at Naples, but this failed, and in 1896 "Andrea Chénier" was produced at Milan. "Fédora" was given for the first time in 1898, and is said to have been accountable in part for Puccini's decision to set "Tosca" to music. It will be remembered that the last-named opera was produced at the Costanzi in Rome, some eighteen months after the production of the other. Since writing "Fédora," Giordano has given us "Siberia," an opera that has not met with much favour down to the present.

For the composer's purposes Sardou's play is reduced to three acts, the first coming to an end with the death of Count Vladimir, the second terminating with the explanation given by Count Loris of the causes that led to Vladimir's murder, and the third ending with Fédora's death. It may be said at once that Giordano has given us nothing strikingly original in theme or treatment, but if we are content to accept a work that is quite charming without being a masterpiece, then "Fédora" is distinctly acceptable. There is plenty of melody and a quick, though sometimes rather stagey response to the dramatic situation, while the orchestration, without being very rich or novel, has certain effective moments. Like most of the younger school of Italian composers, Giordano expresses rapid movement and changing emotion very effectively; and though he does not

succeed in producing a strong impression, the cause may be sought in his lack of capacity to express his thoughts to the very best advantage. With the same thematic material at his command, an abler writer for the orchestra—that is to say, a man more free from the limitations set by stage conventions, and on more intimate

even those who are not quite impressed will admit the existence of much that is fresh and piquant in the score. At the first hearing "Fédora" seems to be as pleasant an opera as many that claim a permanent place in the Covent Garden repertoire, and a second performance may strengthen this impression. Madame Giachetti and Signor Zenatello take the parts of Fédora and Loris.

The emotional effect of the Prelude to "Tristan," which began the First Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall, is not to be expressed in words. The same is true of the Bach suite, No. 1 in C, that followed, and these two numbers eclipsed the rest of the concert, although Señor Sarasate was memorable in his encore piece. Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony once more proved the fascination of a flood of inconsequent melody.

At the Bechstein Hall Madame Kirkby Lunn met with a reception worthy of her work on Saturday last, when she demonstrated her complete artistic mastery over the songs of four nations and the varying emotions of many writers. She approached work of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century with a confidence that seemed founded upon a thorough understanding of every message she had to deliver, and while her mood changed at the bidding of each song, the quality of her singing remained beautiful throughout. Recitals by Madame Kirkby Lunn should form one of the special attractions of every musical season in future.

Mr. Joseph Bennett has been entertained by his brethren of the Press upon the occasion of his retirement from the musical staff of the *Daily Telegraph* after thirty-six years' service, and the Concertgoers' Club appointed last Tuesday (6th) for a banquet in the veteran's honour. Each occasion was fitting tribute to a worker whose sincerity of purpose and devotion to high ideals have never been questioned, even by those who have suffered from his censure.



Photo, Pierce.

FUMIGATION EXTRAORDINARY: RESCUING CALIFORNIAN ORANGE-TREES FROM THE PARASITE KNOWN AS THE SCALE.

A series of huge portable derricks is brought into the orange grove. From the end of each jib hangs a big umbrella tent, which completely envelops a single tree at a time. When the tree is thus covered the tent is filled with smoke, and the plant is cleared of the parasite.

terms with the resources of musical instruments in combination—might have produced more enduring effects. Perhaps it is because "Fédora" is sheer melodrama that the music lacks a certain necessary measure of restraint, and some of the climaxes are very obvious; but

and the Concertgoers' Club appointed last Tuesday (6th) for a banquet in the veteran's honour. Each occasion was fitting tribute to a worker whose sincerity of purpose and devotion to high ideals have never been questioned, even by those who have suffered from his censure.

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Colonial Readers of "The Illustrated London News" will be glad to know that Antipon is stocked by Wholesale Druggists in Australasia, South Africa, Canada, India, &c., and may always be obtained by ordering through a local Chemist or Stores.

UP-TO-DATE FURNISHING.

NOTHING succeeds like success. The pessimists who supposed that the phenomenal opening week of the New Waring's early in June would be followed by a fizzle-out of popular interest must perforce admit that they were croaking, without a shadow of a shade of justification. It is now November, and the public interest, instead of flagging, has gone on increasing day by day, and the volume of business transacted has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the directors of this vast undertaking. There is nothing to wonder at in this; on the contrary, there would be cause enough for wonder if it were not so. For the New Waring's is without doubt the most remarkable Wonder-House for everything connected with the furnishing and equipment of the home that can be seen in the whole world. There is absolutely nothing like it. It is no more like the ordinary furniture store than a West-End mansion is like a backwoods shanty. It is a veritable fairyland, wherein utility and beauty are combined for commercial purposes in a manner hitherto unheard of, and under conditions of price which constitute an altogether new standard of values. This is not the language of hyperbole—it understates, rather than overstates, the fact. It is impossible for anyone to go through the many acres of showrooms, model houses and specimen rooms without realising that Waring's by a union of artistic taste and practical experience have succeeded in producing a place of unparalleled attractions and never-ending phases of beauty.

There is no need to lay stress on the exquisite charm of the Galleries—half the world knows it by actual observation, and the other half will do so ere long. But the

comprehensiveness of the business takes longer to grasp. It amazes even the people connected with it. There are no less than forty departments, and every department is a

mere *façon de parler*: it is a practical guarantee. If the goods do not give satisfaction they will be exchanged, or the money will be returned. Starting with these extraordinarily liberal conditions, the customer of Waring's who wants to furnish a house, whether it be large or small, need be at no loss in the matter of selection. There is everything to guide and inform him. Model houses and specimen rooms are set out before him as examples of what he can attain with a certain sum of money. The ideal home, at whatever cost, is visualised for his benefit. He need not struggle and strive with combinations of colour and arrangements of furniture to suit local conditions—it is all done for him; done in a multitude of different ways, in a great variety of styles, to accommodate all tastes, and to meet the exigencies of all purses. There, in front of his very eyes, is his "Home Beautiful," whether he be rich man, poor man, city magnate or suburban clerk. And the very cheapest of these homes has the distinction of artistic refinement, the guarantee of soundness, the atmosphere of comfort. There is not a room in the vast establishment that is not characterised by some subtle touch of charm beyond anything which the ordinary furnisher can give. And all the supplementary things you want



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for housekeeping—the linen, the china, the cutlery, the pictures, the piano, the ornaments, the plate, the pots and kettles, &c., are to be had in the special departments—all of the best design and the best workmanship, and at a new standard of economical prices. No such Palace of Applied Art has ever been seen before in connection with a purely commercial enterprise.

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LADIES' PAGES.

OUR Princess Maud, Queen of Norway, has always been the one of Queen Alexandra's daughters who most resembled herself in figure and manner. The increased dignity of Queen Maud's new position has, I am told, developed a new degree of grace and stateliness, and she will be a charming figure in the official reception that her native land is about to extend to her in her fresh position as a Queen Consort. The Princess Royal is, happily, well enough again after her operation to be able to come south to greet her sister, and there is to be a family reunion at the Norfolk home after the State visit of a week terminates. The King and Queen of Norway will go to their own home in the vicinity of Sandringham House for a short stay. Their place, Appleton House, is on a modest scale, but charmingly arranged within and without, and it is so near to the great mansion "built by Albert Edward Prince of Wales and Alexandra his wife" (as is prettily proclaimed on the Sandringham House frontage) that the son and daughter can be ready and frequent visitors. As a young couple, merely junior members of the royal families of Great Britain and Denmark, the King and Queen of Norway were fittingly quiet and unaffected. I remember meeting them walking together and unattended down the chief street at Mentone, and as the tall young man stepped off into the road to allow of my passing on the pavement between him and his lady companion, I recognised with a little start that this was one of our Princesses and her husband. It is rather a pity that their small son has had to exchange the name Alexander, given him in compliment to his beautiful and gracious grandmother, for the more Norwegian one of Olaf by which he is now known.

Lady Aberdeen has resigned her post as President of the Ladies' Kennel Association, owing to her absence from England and the multiplicity of her engagements as the Vicereine of Ireland. She has stood steadily by the society through the trying period of a series of actions at law, brought against it and its committee by a late secretary. These have entailed great financial responsibility and trouble on all supporters, but now the "L.K.A." appears to have gained smooth water once more. It would be a pity if it had not done so, for the membership and shows are a great stimulus and interest to ladies who take up dog-fancying. Lady Aberdeen did not fail to pay a tribute in her parting address to the kindness, and one may say the courage, with which her Majesty has stood quietly by the Association through its troubles, sending her own dogs always to exhibit, and as often as possible encouraging the shows with her personal attendance. The Duchess of Connaught was also thanked by Lady Aberdeen for her assistance. The Queen is a great lover of animals, and especially of dogs. The sweet little Japanese spaniels that she has frequently been photographed with are only her more general companions because of their small size; but her



A SIMPLE, DISTINGUISHED GOWN.

Long coat and skirt in Burgundy-coloured cloth, with white cloth revers and cuffs. Felt hat trimmed with coq plume.

Majesty's great Borzoi, Alix, is a familiar figure at all the "L.K.A." shows, with its splendid waving brush and tall and slender form—a model of the breed; while at the Crystal Palace show the other day the Queen took a prize with her bassethound.

How much talent is, so far as public manifestations of it go, wasted amongst women of rank, one knows not, but there is certainly a very great deal. Queen Alexandra is an accomplished musician, but the only people who have heard her Majesty play the piano, outside her own most intimate circle, are some of the poor patients in the Brompton Consumption Hospital. Lady Granby—or now one must say the Duchess of Rutland—has allowed some of her work to be publicly appreciated, but the Marchioness of Waterford, who was such a great artist in the middle of last century, was practically unknown to the world; yet her talents were such that three of the greatest artists of her time, with Watts at their head, sent her a formal memorial begging her to apply herself seriously to art, and to allow the public to see the result of her steady labour in this direction. Princess Victoria, and her early friend, Lady Colebrooke, are both excellent at wood-carving, and the Princess also does good work in leather-embossing. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has no mean talents as a sculptor, as well as with the brush. Lady Randolph Churchill used at one time to play together with the late Mrs. Craigie and Mlle. Janotha on three pianos with professional ability and precision.

It may appear as if the decision of Cambridge University to abolish the placing of its mathematical scholars in their order of excellence, under the title of "Wranglers," was of small importance to women's education; but it is clear that if this change had been made forty years ago, we should lack the important proof that we now have had given to us that women can be mathematical scholars as readily as men. Mathematics is justly regarded as one of the subjects most educative to and most keenly testing of the higher intellectual faculties; and as the number of women students at Cambridge is far less than that of men, the list of women who have taken the honours of Wranglers since the foundation of Newnham and Girton Colleges is remarkable, and must be a conclusive proof for all time that the female brain is equal to this most abstract and severe study. Miss Fawcett was returned as "Above the Senior Wrangler," Miss Scott was equal to the eighth Wrangler, Miss Hudson took a high place, and numerous other names of women stand in the like honourable position, where no more will any names be inscribed.

A new feature in the distinctions between men and women in regard to property after marriage has cropped up this week. A certain Board of Guardians appealed to the High Court to declare that a married woman who possesses an income of £100 a year from house property, as well as other unascertained means, ought to be made to contribute towards the maintenance of her father, an

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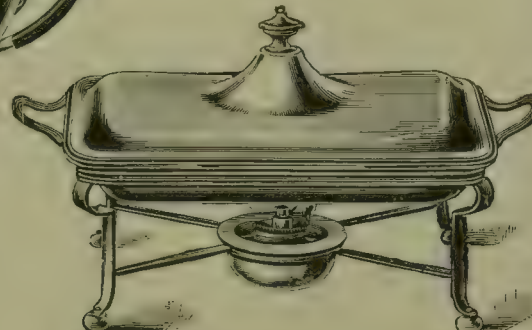


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aged man, who had had to come upon the parish. The judgment given was that, while a married woman must assist to maintain her husband, her children, and her grandchildren, as these are specifically named in the Married Women's Property Act, she need not contribute to the maintenance of her parents, who are not mentioned in that Act. This is the latest of a number of small points that have been worked into the law by Judges' decisions, and that are sometimes cited as "privileges" of married women. But the intention of Parliament in passing the Act was far wiser than the situation that is brought about by any of these detailed differences, and far more to the advantage of women who are honest and who desire to do their duty to all the world. The Act begins by a most definite and distinct statement that, as regards property, a married woman shall be in exactly the same position as a single woman or a man. It is only necessary to have this clause simply obeyed and followed out to prevent many sorts of mischief. A daughter, if able, ought to assist her parents in their needy old age, for example. It is no advantage to a right-minded daughter to be legally able to escape from this obligation, for she will not desire to do so, and the law ought not to aid the few less well-disposed to evade their natural duty. The difficulty of a creditor getting through successfully proceedings against a married woman who will not pay her just debts, again, is no benefit, but a grave disadvantage to a married woman in business. All commerce now rests upon credit, and as a married woman in trade must needs give credit, it is the gravest possible disadvantage to her to be placed in such a position before the law that the persons with whom she does business are made unwilling to allow her a corresponding credit. Any difference in the laws that affect women and men are practically sure to be disadvantageous to the true interests of women; and this changing of the Married Women's Property Act from the plain intention of its first clause is a case in point.

Every woman who swims ought to go in for a special course of lessons in life-saving, such as has just been going on at the Bath Club. The Life-Saving Society arranges for such lessons at any swimming-bath on application, and it is such a different matter to be able to swim and to know the best ways of encountering the peril of trying to rescue a drowning person that these lessons are highly desirable. That first-class swimmer, Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, Miss Armine Gordon, and several other of the "crack" swimmers of the fashionable Bath Club have taken the lessons.

With the arrival at last of the dark and damp autumnal weather, some treatment for the complexion becomes frequently required. Whether we have to face the dirty atmosphere of town or the crisp air of the hunting-field, one should feed the skin and renew its pleasant smooth surface with such a preparation as Crème Simon, which is used for the purpose of keeping the skin nice by many of the most beautiful-complexioned



FASHIONABLE CHAPEAUX.

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2. Sable toque, with ostrich-feather shaded from brown to pink and satin bows.

women in England and France. Crème Simon toilet-powder and soap also are reliable and dainty preparations.

"Pasta Mack" is another delightful auxiliary to the toilet. It softens the water used for washing the face, so as to make the ablution at one time more pleasant and more effective, and it scents a bath deliciously.

There is a decided increase in the use of the widely striped materials that the French call "pekiné," and that were brought into use during last season in the form of striped gauzes. Silk and satin inch-wide alternate stripes are now being used, and so are velvet and ribbed silk "pekiné." There is, indeed, quite a liking for closely ribbed effects also, and some of the best visiting-gowns are turned out in corded chiffon velvet. Hats are being built in striped and corded velvets also. For evening gowns, painted gauzes with the trails of blossoms that constitute the decoration laid in long lines, leaving a plain piece between each line of flowers, give the striped effect very daintily. These painted lines will generally be made to spread out at the foot of the gown, forming a band of decoration round the feet. Thus, you may see a green gauze painted down from waist to hem with lines of pink moss roses, which widen into festooned clusters at the feet; or a heliotrope chiffon painted with trails of the deep-toned wood-violet and its natural green leaves and a band of the same flowers some eight inches wide indicated round the hem. A less costly method of effecting something like the same appearance may also be mentioned; it is to lay bands of ribbon down the skirt of the chiffon or gauze ball-gown, choosing one of the lovely floral patterns that are so plentiful now, and adding a straight or a shaped band of the same ribbon round near the foot of the frock. The ribbon used for this purpose should be preferably what is called "chiffon finish"; these are a novelty and an excellent production, so soft and pliable and fine of surface are they. These and other forms of ribbon can be used in many ways to decorate a gown; thus, for example, a soft and rather narrow plain ribbon can be twisted round into a sort of rope and then applied to the dress at intervals, in ovals or rounds, and having either a medallion of lace in the centre, or a few sequins, or no addition. Sashes are again very fashionable too, and a brocaded ribbon sash may make the *chic* of a plain tulle or chiffon frock.

What a delicate and distinctive perfume is that called "Phul-Nana"! It is produced by that well-known firm of perfume-manufacturers, Messrs. Grossmith and Co., of Newgate Street. "Phul-Nana" is made from Indian flowers, and has the characteristic scent of the luxurious East. You may like it excessively or not care for it, of course, but you will certainly find it quite unlike any more common perfume. It is made not only as a perfume for the mouchoir, but also as a soap, a dentifrice, and a face-powder, so that you may use the one odour in every way, in preference to mixing your scents.

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regard should be had to usefulness and durability, no less than to beauty and quality. What, then, could be more acceptable than a

"Swan" Fountain Pen

in this writing age? In it are united **USEFULNESS**, **DURABILITY** and **BEAUTY**, to a marked degree.

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The following dates are compiled from information given by the Post Office, and indicate the last day a letter-packet may leave London to reach the addressee in time for Christmas. Provincial Mails are made up earlier, of course. The postage after each country indicates amounts which should be added to remittance for one "SWAN" Fountain Pen per Registered Letter Post. Registered Letter Packets are seldom delayed by Customs.

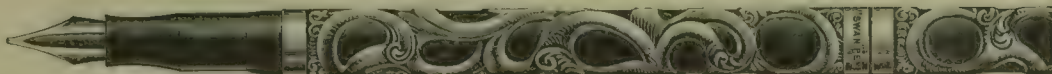
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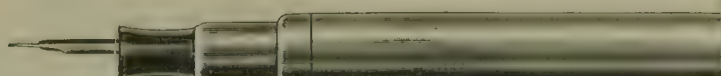
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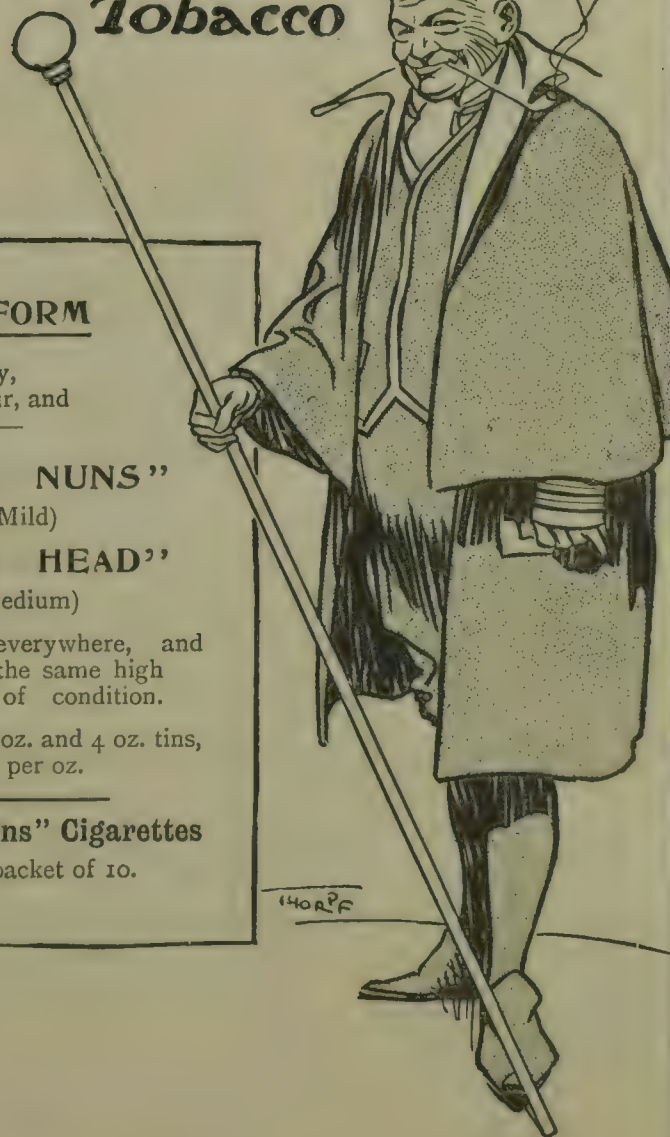
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ART NOTES.

THE completion of M. Roussel's portrait of Viscount Milner, commissioned by the Town Council of Johannesburg, has been made the occasion of an exhibition of his paintings at Messrs. Colnaghi's Gallery in Pall Mall East. There is something of the joy of recurrence and redemption in a visit to this collection. Having denied the world a share in his art for some ten years—for he has been consistently loth to exhibit—and having worked without the distractions of public opinion, M. Roussel now ushers one into the presence



Photo, Weston.

NEW SHERIFF: MR. ALDERMAN CROSBIE.

of paintings that are not fringed or furbelowed with any of the quite modern contrivances of paint. It is like being admitted to a room that has been under lock and key for a period of years: the chief relief in that case would be the absence of any of the insidious curves of "l'art nouveau." In the case of these pictures, the relief is manifold—here is no "slap-dash" technique, no share of the ultra-modern love of Early Victorian things—to name two of the most persistent habits of art in 1906.



Photo, Weston.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR: ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR.
[SEE "THE WORLD'S NEWS"]

M. Roussel became a recluse at the propitious moment. His work is as "honey assuaged with milk": Manet modified by Whistler would seem to be his composite artistic personality. That M. Roussel's London studio has been a backwater—a hermitage off the tide of modernity—does not mean that his canvases do not speak in modern terms. He is, in fact, more modern than his contemporaries who have been borne on the ebb and flow of the styles. At the high-water mark of painting in the nineteenth century he moored his craft. In the "Reading Girl," a large study of the nude, the picture which, apart from the Milner portrait, may be taken as the most important item of the collection, the qualities of a great period are very easily discerned. Here M. Roussel's realism, which is the realism of an artist alert for beauty, is at its fullest strength, and the Manet-like tendencies of his personality are to the fore. The quality of the flesh-painting, in regard to the broken colour and tone, with the contrasts of unmitigated tints in the accessories, and the concise and delicate modelling in the figure, make this a most memorable study of the nude, so that it is not easy to deny it a place in the memory's picture-gallery with such masterpieces as Manet's in the Luxembourg and Velasquez's in the National Gallery.

Among the portraits that companion the interesting "Viscount Milner," those of Mr. Bernard Sickert and Mr. Mortimer Menpes are as successful as any. The former is amusing in its studied

look of Velasquez's King: the moustache might have been painted directly from one of the Philip canvases, and the bearing and general colour of the head are strong in their reminiscence. That the picture of Mr. Menpes goes by the name of "Portrait of a Gentleman" is no disguise; we remember few portraits so convincing in their resemblance to their subjects.

The third exhibition, at Messrs. Obach's gallery, of the Society of Twelve, a band whose bond is each member's particular care of his own individuality as an artist, is not quite as interesting as the two previous



Photo, Weston.

NEW SHERIFF: MR. ALDERMAN DUNN.

exhibitions. Mr. Clausen, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Muirhead Bone, and M. Alphonse Legros have never shown better work, but their eight companions have often, it seems to us, been more worthily represented. Mr. Conder, whose recent illness did not, fortunately, keep him very long idle, is yet rather weak in his three lithographs; on the other hand, the exquisite sea and sky of "Offrande" gives us pleasure that is unequalled except by that given by Mr. Clausen's "Moonrise," a little drawing

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full of a large glory of light, and by Mr. Cameron's "Autumn Stillness," a water-colour of wonderful subtlety. Mr. Muirhead Bone most aptly carries on Meryon's tradition of romance in city streets. "The Demolition of Peter the Great's House, Adelphi," and "Underground Construction," are both admirable and imaginative drawings. Mr. Augustus John contributes one marvellously dextrously and sensitively drawn head, and three compositions showing a curiously various and wayward ambition: one is "Alcestis, about to die, takes leave of her Household"; and another is a grotesque called "Mazurka." Mr. Charles Ricketts shows some fine studies, Mr. Sturge Moore fantastic designs, Mr. William Strang drawings that technically range from the severity of Holbein to the freedom of Millet, and Mr. Rothenstein three interesting and delicate studies—"A Farm in Burgundy," "Church of Sant' Appolinare in Classe, Ravenna," and "A Street in Burgundy." Mr. W. Nicholson and Mr. C. H. Shannon fill other places at the round table of twelve at Obach's Gallery.—W. M.

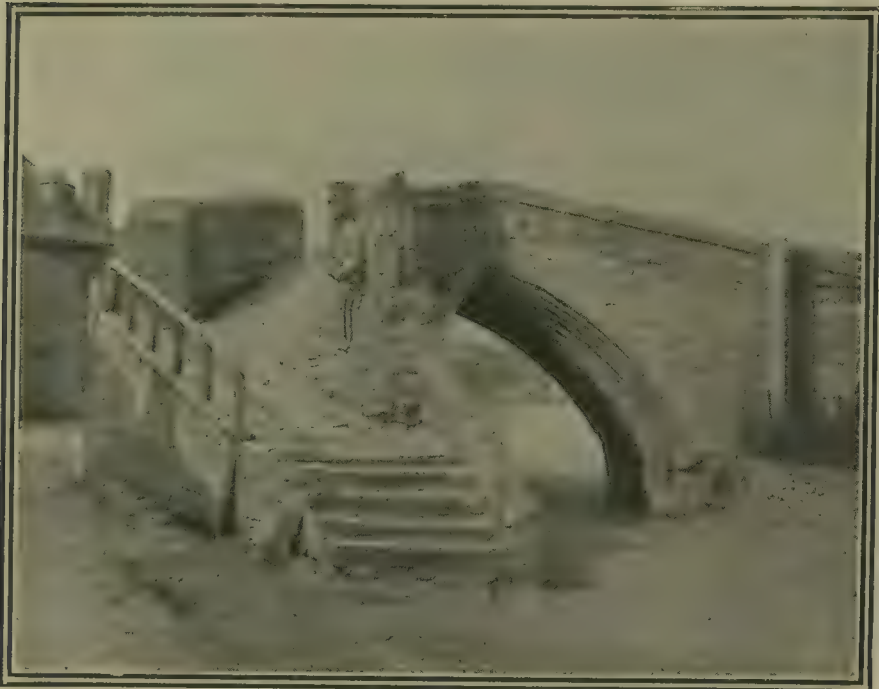
ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

LAMBETH PARISH CHURCH was reopened on All Saints' Day by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Walpole, the present Rector of Lambeth, is a very able preacher and a man of considerable literary gifts. Canon Scott Holland was the evening preacher at St. Mary's on the re-opening day.

The Vicar of Selby (Rev. M. Parkin) was able to announce on the Sunday before All Saints' Day that the sum of £17,000 is ready for the work of restoration.

Manor of Selby and Lay Rector of the Abbey, has given £1000.

The new Dean of Carlisle (Dr. C. J. Ridgeway) has made many minor improvements in the Sunday Cathedral Service. A large scheme for the rebuilding



THE TRIANGULAR BRIDGE AT CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE.

The site of Crowland was originally an island in the tract of the East Marshland. The three main streets of the town are united by a triangular bridge of three pointed arches meeting in one like the legs of the Manx Arms. The bridge was built between 1360 and 1390.



Photo. Hulton-Trapnis.

ESCORTING THE ASHES OF A NATIONAL HERO: THE FÊTES AT BUDAPEST IN HONOUR OF THE REPATRIATION OF RAKOCZY'S REMAINS.

Franz Rákóczy II, Prince of Transylvania, fought against the House of Hapsburg for the independence of Hungary at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1735, he died in exile at Rodosto, on the shores of the Sea of Marmora. On October 29, by special grace of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the patriot's bones were brought in triumph to Budapest and interred in the cathedral.

The insurance money is £11,000, and the subscriptions and promises reach a total of £6000. A national appeal is to be made on behalf of the Abbey Restoration Fund. Lord Londesborough, who is Lord of the

and renovation of the organ has been launched, and the total cost is estimated at £2000. At a recent meeting the Dean announced that of this sum £900 has already been promised.

That eminent historical expert, the Rev. George Edmundson, is to be the new Vicar of St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea. He has exchanged livings with the Rev. L. C. Walford, who now becomes the Rector of Northolt, Middlesex. Mr. Edmundson is an authority on Church history in the time of the

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

THIS HOSPITAL is situated in one of the poorest and most crowded districts of London, and is consequently often overlooked by those who could assist its revenues. It was founded in 1828 to afford Medical Aid to poor sick people, without the necessity of letters of recommendation; and the record of the Hospital has been one of continual effort to bring it into line with modern requirements.

The Hospital is unendowed, and the annual expenditure exceeds £15,000, while the reliable income does not amount to £5000. Since its foundation it has afforded relief to nearly three million poor persons.

There are annually about 2500 In Patients. The Out Patient Department, which annually relieves over 40,000 cases, is at present conducted in the basement, which is ill-lighted and insufficient in accommodation.

Patrons: His Majesty King Edward VII., Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
President: H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.



FRONT VIEW OF HOSPITAL.

and Out Patients Department. Contributions will be thankfully received by Lloyds Bank, Holborn Circus; Charles Burt, Esq., Treasurer; or by Mr. Conrad W. Thies, Secretary, at the Hospital.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.,

has graciously consented to take the chair at the Festival Dinner at the Hotel Cecil on November 28, when it is hoped that His Royal Highness will be able to announce a very large addition to its funds. Ladies and Gentlemen who desire to attend are requested to send their names to the Secretary.

The Committee earnestly appeal for annual subscriptions and donations. £5000 urgently wanted by November 28 to pay tradesmen's bills and other debts. £45,000 further required for maintenance, New Operating Theatre

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An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair), stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles, without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

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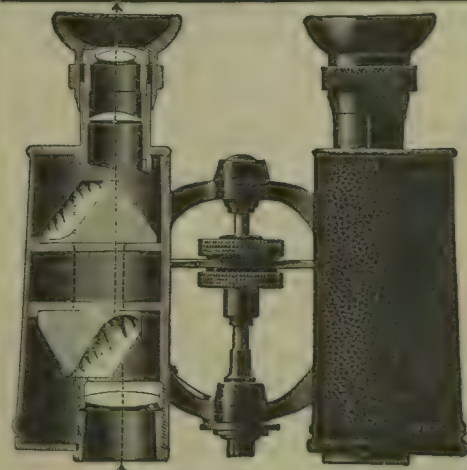
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Commonwealth, and is one of the best Dutch scholars in England.

The annual meeting of the Melanesian Mission was held at the Church House this week. There is great

The Bishop of Birmingham's recent visit to Southwark Cathedral was much appreciated. He was born and lived for many years in Wimbledon, and has always retained a warm sympathy for the South London

An event of considerable interest to London Presbyterians is the settlement of the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, of Aberdeen, as colleague to Dr. Monro Gibson. Mr. Taylor will be introduced on Sunday

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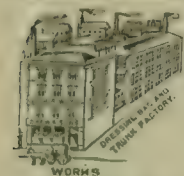
The photograph was taken at Ottawa during the Provincial Conference. In the back row are the Attorney-Generals, and in the front row all the Premiers of the nine Provinces of the Dominion.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PITAWAY.

need for further volunteers, and fifteen white missionaries are now trying to cover 1750 miles. The mournful news has lately been received that the Rev. C. C. Godden, one of the staff of the Mission, has been murdered.

churches. He contrasted the sense of unity in the city of Birmingham, and the loyalty of the citizens to their own men, with the great population of South London, devoid of all feeling of corporate life.

morning by Dr. Iverach, of Aberdeen, and a welcome meeting is announced to be held on Monday next at St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place.



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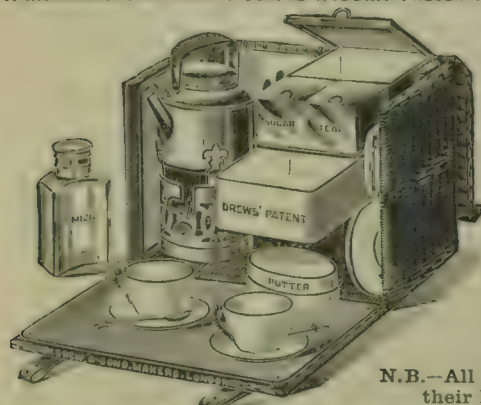
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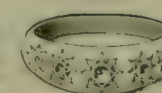
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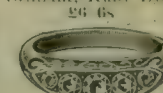
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Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza; Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption; Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh.

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Soothing and Simple; CHILDREN can use them, as they assist Expectoration and relieve Hoarseness.

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NAMES A REMEDY FOR THE EVIL.

DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., writes: "It has been said that 'we take our pleasures sadly.' Be that as it may, a large number of people take their pleasures at a rate which is positively alarming. They make a toil of life—dinners, routs, balls follow in quick succession, and the society lady of to-day and the man of the 'smart set' work very hard indeed in the pursuit of pleasure. Narcotics are taken to induce sleep after a round of gaieties, and this practice in itself entails a grave danger, that of taking increasing doses of, say, chloral or other soporific, a habit which can only result in ultimate physical breakdown. How much wiser would be the course of living at a less rapid rate, or at least fortifying the bodily powers day by day by the use of an effective and pleasant restorative! Sanatogen represents such an agent. Its use will tone the body, produce sleep in a natural manner, and render the individual better fitted to sustain fatigue. No lady should be without Sanatogen—a dose taken after dinner and again after the morning meal; or it may be added to tea or cocoa, and thus convert these beverages into veritable tonics. Sanatogen combines two distinct elements, one tonic and the other nutritive. The tonic element is represented by a compound of phosphorus. It is the glycerophosphate of sodium, and it represents the substance which actually forms a very important, if not the most important, constituent of our brain and nervous system.

"But Sanatogen also contains a food (casein) derived from fresh cow's milk, which performs the duty of building up the body and of giving to the muscles and other organs their needed nutriment. It is this combination of tonic and restoring properties which places Sanatogen in a unique position among modern preparations for the prevention and cure of disease. Its great merit is that it can be taken under all ordinary circumstances of life. It does not upset the system. Its action is of a thoroughly natural kind. It is easily assimilated:

"We live in an age in which the vital wear and tear are exercised to an intense degree. Competition in all grades of existence grows more severe year by year. We have much more nervous waste than was represented in our forefathers' case, and the strain on the nervous system increases daily. Now it is of no service to prescribe medicine by way of arming ourselves against weakness. Medicine is given to cure disease; it cannot build up the body, or impart strength and vigour. Suppose a preparation is found which—taken whenever the vital powers begin to flag—will restore them in as natural a fashion as if by taking food and drink, such an agent deserves to be welcomed by everybody. Now Sanatogen is truly to be regarded as a preparation of this kind. Let the overworked man give it a fair trial. It will restore his vigour, and, by strengthening him, give him literally a new lease of life."

Dr. Andrew Wilson finds many other virtues in this preparation, Sanatogen, and a fuller statement of his views is to be found in his interesting little book, entitled *The Art of Living*. Every person interested in knowing more about Sanatogen, and its remarkable influence on the health of those who use it, can obtain a copy of the book, free of charge, on writing to the Publishers, F. Williams & Co., 83, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., and asking for a copy of Dr. Wilson's book mentioned in *The Illustrated London News*. Sanatogen is sold in packets at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 5s., and 9s. 6d., and can be obtained from any chemist.

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To facilitate a trial the Company is prepared to forward direct, carriage paid, one cake of the Soap and a small sample vial of the Perfume on receipt of 2/6, or two cakes of soap and two sample vials of perfume for 5/-.

"JUST JOUT"

Black & Tan.

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THE BEST MADE FOR
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Guaranteed FREE FROM ACID

DAY & MARTIN, Ld.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 27, 1903), with four codicils, of JOHN JAMES ROBERT, SEVENTH DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G., of Belvoir Castle, Grantham, who died on Aug. 4, was proved on Oct. 30 by Henry John Brinsley, now eighth Duke of Rutland, the son, the value of the unsettled property being £99,596. His Grace appoints the funds of his second marriage settlement to his children thereby, his daughters Lady Victoria Manners and Lady Elizabeth Scott accounting for £5000 each, already appointed to them by deed poll, and he gives the funds coming to him as next-of-kin of his deceased daughter, Lady Katharine Manners, to such children, Lady Elizabeth Scott bringing into hotchpot £4000 settled on her at her marriage. The engravings and portraits given to him from time to time by the late Queen Victoria, and other pictures, are to devolve as heirlooms with Belvoir. To his daughter, Lady Victoria, he gives £4000, and the furniture at his town house; to the other children of his second marriage £4000; to his sons Lord Cecil and Lord Robert £200 per annum, and £500 each; to his sister-in-law, Lady Adeliza Manners,

£200; to Lady Beaujolois Dent, his brother-in-law, Charles Brinsley Marlay, and Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, £100 each; to his nephews John Norman George Manners and Charles Manners £100 each; to his niece, Miss Cecily Manners, £100; to Miss Edith Henniker £100; to the Hon. H. R. Scott £100; to Miss Nina Marion Deane, the friend and companion of his wife, an annuity of £100; and many small legacies and

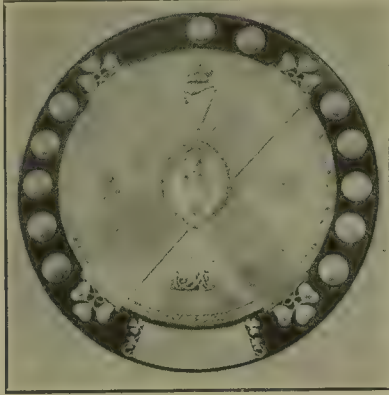
annuities to servants and others. He directs his eldest son to go carefully through all official documents and to destroy all such as are marked "Confidential" except those which he may consider as likely to be of future use in their respective departments of State, and these are to be forwarded to the respective heads of departments, accompanied by a letter explaining the circumstances in which such documents are sent. All other his estate he leaves to his eldest son.

The will (dated June 7, 1904) of MR. JOHN HEWSON ABBOTT, of St. Leonards House, East Sheen, who died on Sept. 19, has been proved by James Algernon Abbott, the son, Helen Marie Abbott, the daughter, and John Eustace Anderson, the value of the estate being £73,011. The testator gives certain freehold property to his son, and other property and a mortgage for £2100 to his daughter; £150 each to his nieces, Lydia Rose Shuter and Annie Amelia Sharland; £100 each to James Percy Shuter and Ellen Louisa Krumbholz; and a few small legacies. Three fifths of the residue he leaves to his son, and two fifths to his daughter.

The will and two codicils of DAME MARIAN SAUNDERS, of Fairlawn, Wimbledon



THE ST. GEORGE'S SHIELD.



THE ST. PATRICK'S SHIELD.



THE ST. ANDREW'S SHIELD.

PRIZES FOR SCHOOL MARKSMANSHIP: THE CHALLENGE SHIELD OF THE PREPARATORY RIFLE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The object of the P.S.R.A. is to encourage rifle-shooting in preparatory schools by practice with both miniature (.22) and the improved air-rifle. Earl Roberts, V.C., is President; the Hon. Sec. is Captain Soltan-Symons, Adjutant Eton Rifle Volunteers. Competitions take place each term, in March, July, and October, and, in order to meet the requirements of limited space, the shooting is at short range (20 or 25 yards), medium (50 yards), and long range (100 yards). The conditions of competition are specially calculated to discourage the concentration of attention on a few shots of merit and to encourage mediocrity in the direction of excellence. Three challenge shields of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew are provided for the three competitions, and have been modelled in silver by Elkington and Co., Limited, of London and Birmingham.

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FOR CHEST, THROAT, & VOICE.



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"GROUSE" BRAND (Reg.)

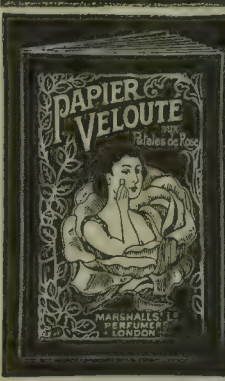
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Beware of inferior substitutes. See that you get the true article.

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Prepared according to a formula of the

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Allay all Inflammation and Irritation, and give immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., and all affections of the Throat.

TRY THEM WHEN YOUR VOICE FAILS YOU.

Used and recommended by leading Clergymen, Vocalists, and Public Speakers at home and abroad. Sold by all Chemists at 1/- and 4/6 per box. Write for Sample, and mention

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<p>OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW, Nov. 15- 24.</p>	<p>DO NOT FAIL to visit the Daimler Co.'s exhibit.</p> <p><i>THE REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH CAR.</i></p> <p>Winners of the most important races for Petrol Cars during the past two years.</p> <p>THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD'S CAR IS ON VIEW.</p>	<p>STAND NO. 39</p>
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**You want
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—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. **2/9**
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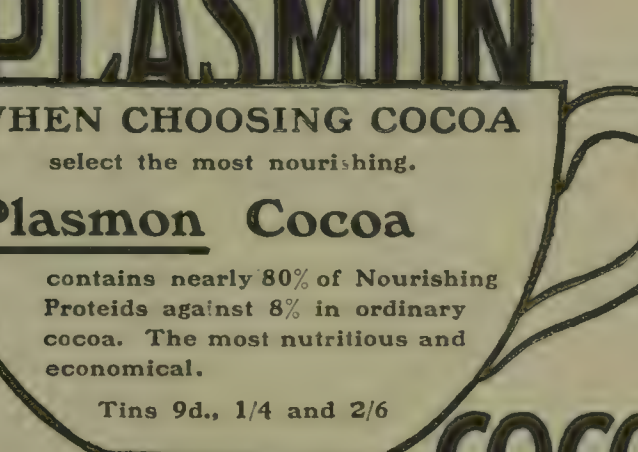
FISH (from sea to your door).—Order direct from the leading firm for value and quick delivery. 6lb., 2s.; 9lb., 2s. 6d.; 11lb., 3s.; 14lb., 3s. 6d.; carriage paid, dressed and cleaned ready for cooking. Choice variety. Trial solicited. List and particulars free.—**STANDARD FISH COMPANY (K), Grimsby Docks.**

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**real hair
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WHEN CHOOSING COCOA
select the most nourishing.

Plasmon Cocoa

contains nearly 80% of Nourishing
Proteids against 8% in ordinary
cocoa. The most nutritious and
economical.

Tins 9d., 1/4 and 2/6

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Use Cherry Blossom only—you will be delighted. Something quite different from ordinary polishes. No waste, no dirt; does not dry up. Easy and pleasant to use, and goes farthest. Renders pliant, and imparts a rich deep gloss to box calf, glazed kid, &c. A slight rub—that's all. Tins 2d., 4d., 6d. Outfits 1/-.

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Metal Polish

A British made Polish of great merit. A boon in the home, and good housewives sing its praise. Makes dull things bright and bright things brighter. Best for brass and all metals. Tins 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

Send for **DAINTY FREE SAMPLE** of both polishes, and also of **CHISWICK CARPET SOAP**, which cleans all carpets without taking them up. Enclose 1d. stamp to cover postage.



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in the treatment of Aches and Pains is too firmly
established to need pressing.

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ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, on account of its curative properties, can be relied upon as the best remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Backache, Cramp, Wounds, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, &c. 8/d. 1/1s, 2/9, and 4/-

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Manufacturers to His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

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GOLLARS, CUFFS, Shirts, 12½ Fine Quality
 Long Cloth, with
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AND SHIRTS. 6 Fronts, 35/6 per
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 sure, 7/6 extra.

N.B.—all Shirts made good as new with good materials in
 Neck Bands, Cuffs, and Fronts, for 7/6 the 4-fold.

*A.B. to District Agents, and other correspondents, to be sent to
 Robinson & Cleaver, 10, Regent Street, London, W.1.*

Common, widow of Sir Edwin Saunders, dental surgeon to Queen Victoria, who died on Aug. 9, have been proved by Mrs. Constance Mary Gidley, the niece, and Dr. William George Owen White Cooper, the value of the property being £56,444. The testatrix gives £1000 to St. Thomas's Hospital to endow a bed in the male ward in memory of her husband; £100 each to the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, the Earl of Meath's Public Gardens Association, the National Blind Relief Society, and the British Orphan Home; £500 each to Dr. Cooper and Wilfred Lucas; £1000 for the purchase of an annuity to Marianne Bedford; and legacies to servants. All other her property she leaves to Mrs. Gidley.

The will (dated Nov. 29, 1905) of Mr. JAMES HOLDEN, of Beech Lawn, Dunham Massey, Chester, who died on Sept. 27, was proved on Oct. 27 by Mrs. Elizabeth Holden, the widow, Arthur Nield Winder, and Edwin Morton, the value of the estate being £67,049.

The testator gives £100 each to his executors; £100 each to his daughters Florence Edith and Margaret Evelyn; and the household effects, and during her widowhood the income from three fifths of his property or from one fifth should she again marry, to his wife. Subject thereto, the whole of the estate is to be held, in trust, for his two daughters and their issue.

The will (dated August 1906) of Mr. NEIL MATHIESON, of Beechfield House, Croxteth Road, Liverpool, who died on Sept. 19, has been proved by Thomas Train Mathieson, the son, John Gilkison Train, and George Harley, the value of the real and personal estate being sworn at £103,583. Mr. Mathieson gives £500 and £1000 a year to his wife; annuities of £50 each to Archibald Mathieson and Robert Pearce; £500 to Margaret Purefoy Brundrit; £500 to Agnes Train; £2000 to his stepdaughter, Jessie; £500 each to his stepdaughters Ada and Fanny; £200 to John Gilkison Train; and the ultimate residue to his son and daughter.

The will (dated June 7, 1902) of Mr. CHARLES THOMAS GOSTENHOFFER, J.P., of 18, Beresford Road,

Birkenhead, who died on Sept. 9, has been proved by his son Charles Gostenhofer, and Charles Collins, the value of the property amounting to £57,031. The testator gives £6000 each to his daughters Charlotte and Mary Ambrose; his Midland Railway stock to his daughter Charlotte, with absolute power of appointment thereover; his North Western Railway stock to his daughter Mary Ambrose for life, and then for his daughter Charlotte, if living; £200 to his great-niece Mary Witheroy; and £100 to his niece Eleanor Bond Hawthorne. The residue of his property he leaves to his son.

The Great Eastern Railway Company has issued a useful booklet giving the dates of forthcoming dog and poultry shows and the company's railway facilities in connection therewith.

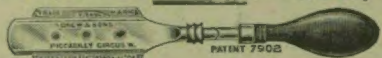
The Sign of the Blue Posts, in Bond Street, where John Murray and Byron used to lunch, has now become the business home of Messrs. J. and C. Ross, the firm that has perfected pure wool waterproofing. The number of Messrs. Ross's fine new premises is 32.

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BABY SCRATCHED UNTIL FACE WAS RAW AND BLEEDING. ECZEMA CURED BY CUTICURA.

"For over two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish." (Signed) W. S. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, N.S.W., Australia.

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THE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR
can be SHARPENED in a Few Seconds on an ordinary strop.



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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

is the BEST REMEDY KNOWN for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHŒA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.

Of all Chemists, 1/12, 2/9, and 4/6.

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LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., GLASGOW, LTD., KIRKCALDY, SCOTLAND.

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"EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.



ARE EFFECTIVE,

AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

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is far more economical than ordinary polishes, because the polish it gives is so lasting. It contains no strong, harmful chemicals, and so never injures the skin of the user.

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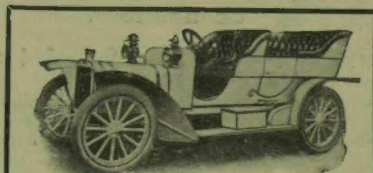
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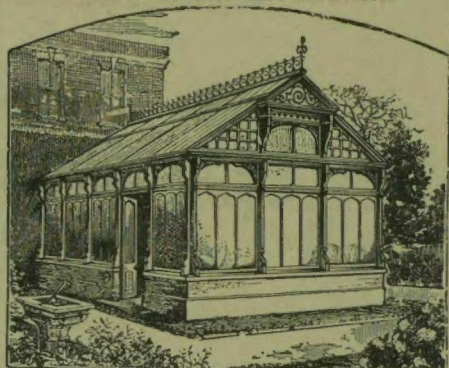
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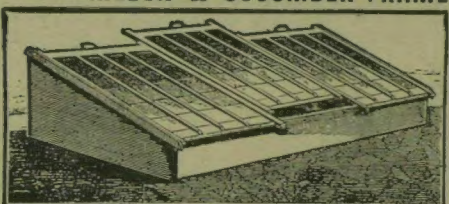
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KING HAAKON AND QUEEN MAUD, THE CROWN PRINCE OLAF, AND VIEWS OF THEIR SUMMER RESIDENCE.

The King and Queen of Norway arrive in England on November 12, on a visit to the King. Their Majesties have not been in this country since their election to the throne of Norway. On November 14 their Majesties will be entertained at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation.



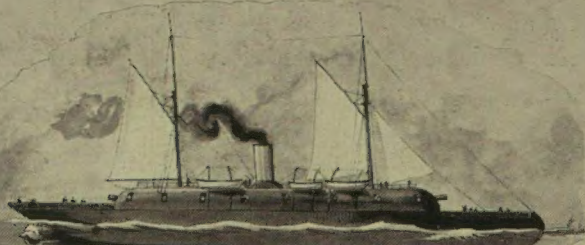
VAIN COURTSHIP.

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SHIPS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: FANTASTIC IDEAS FOR WAR-VESSELS.

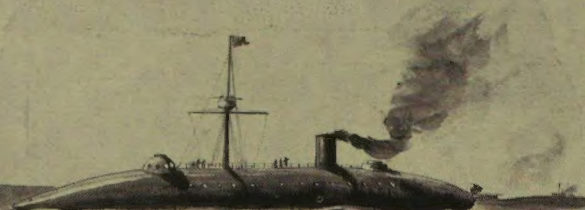
DRAWN BY LIEUT.-COLONEL FIELD, ROYAL MARINES.—[SEE ARTICLE.]



1. A HINT FROM THE FAMOUS "MERRIMAC":
COMMANDER SYMONDS' DESIGN, 1862.



11. GATHMANN'S SUGGESTED WAR-SHIP, 1900.
The vessel was to be of great speed, and was to carry a forward gun capable of throwing 600 lb. of gun-cotton 2000 feet per second.



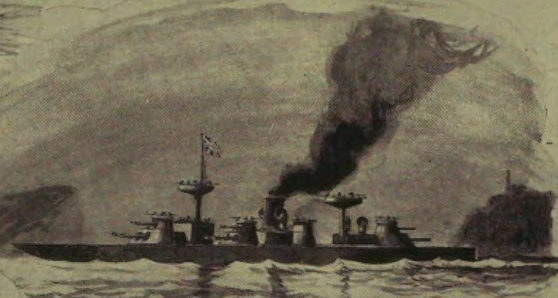
2. MCDUGAL'S ARMOUR'D WHALE-BACK, 1892.
A design for converting whale-backs into efficient war-vessels.



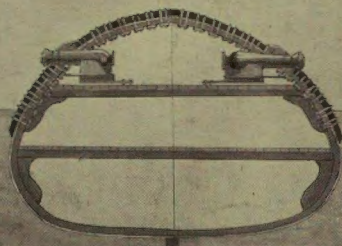
3. THE KAISER'S IDEA FOR A BATTLE-SHIP, 1893.
The vessel was to carry four large barbettes and a huge umbrella-like fighting-top.



11. GATHMANN'S BOAT FOR A HEAVY GUN FORWARD, 1900.



4. A FOUR-KEELED BATTLE-SHIP BY CREASE AND BILES, 1898.
The vessel was to have four keels and four double-backed turrets.



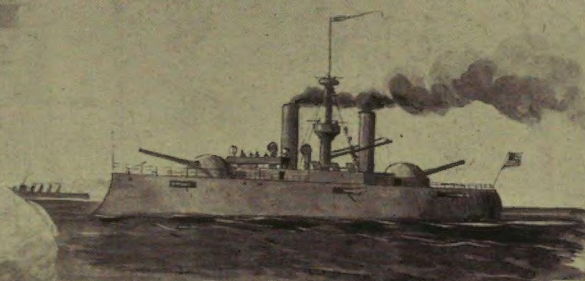
12. CAVALLI'S FLOATING BATTERY, FROM A CRIMEAN HINT, 1858.
The vessel was probably suggested by the French floating batteries; she was to be turtle-back with strips and bands of armour.



5. LE GRAND'S IMMERSIBLE IRONCLAD, 1862.
In action this vessel was to be partly submerged, so that only her three turrets and the top of the armour plating would be visible.



13. ADMIRAL ALBINI'S CONCEPTION OF A FORTY-GUN CRUISER, 1888.
The vessel was to have a low freeboard with a lofty superstructure for batteries—a perfectly impracticable device. Rams, rudder, and propellers were to be fitted at either end.



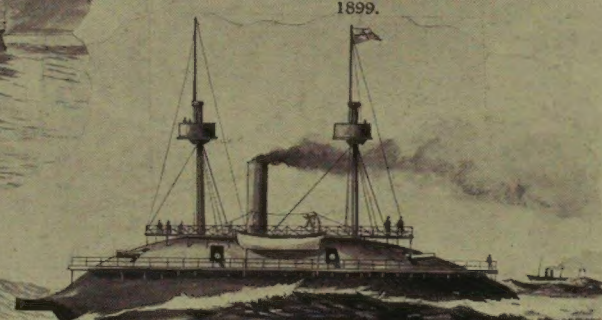
6. AMERICAN DYNAMITE BATTLE-SHIP, 1899.
The vessel was to carry a pair of dynamite-throwing guns in place of armour-piercing rifled cannon—a discredited idea.



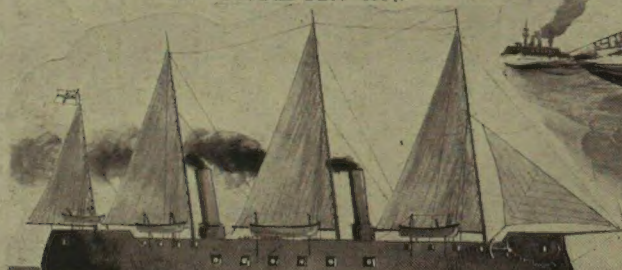
7. ADMIRAL ELLIOTT'S RAM, 1864.
The vessel was to carry a crinoline of stanchions along her water-line, practically a fixed torpedo-net.



14. "ARIES THE RAM": LORD MAYO'S STRANGE SUGGESTION, 1894.
The "Aries" was built round an immense beam of steel terminating in a sharp point, the vessel's ram.



8. CORNISH'S INVULNERABLE SHIP: TWO SEPARATE HULLS, 1885.
The vessel was to have two separate parallel hulls under water, above she was turtle-back.



9. H.M.S. "OUTRAGEOUS": ADMIRAL COLOMB'S PROJECT, 1873.
The vessel was to be heavily armoured on her battery and water-line, and to carry a dozen 18-ton guns.



10. AN AMERICAN DYNAMITE RAM, 1892.
The vessel was cigar-shaped, and had two guns throwing masses of dynamite or aerial torpedoes.

1. COMMANDER SYMONDS' COAST-DEFENCE SHIP, 1862. 2300 tons; 14 guns. Suggested by the Confederate ship "Merrimac."

3. THE KAISER'S IDEA FOR A BATTLE-SHIP, 1893. The vessel was to carry four large barbettes and a huge umbrella-like fighting-top.

5. LE GRAND'S IMMERSIBLE IRONCLAD, 1862. In action this vessel was to be partly submerged, so that only her three turrets and the top of the armour plating would be visible.

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9. H.M.S. "OUTRAGEOUS": THE LATE ADMIRAL COLOMB'S IDEA, 1873. The vessel was to be heavily armoured on her battery and water-line, and to carry a dozen 18-ton guns.

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12. CAVALLI'S FLOATING BATTERY, 1858: CROSS SECTION. The vessel was probably suggested by the French floating batteries; she was to be turtle-back with strips and bands of armour.

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2. MCDUGAL'S ARMOUR'D WHALE-BACK, 1892. A design for converting whale-backs into efficient war-vessels.

4. THE BATTLE-FORT, PROPOSED BY MAJOR-GENERAL CREASE AND PROFESSOR BILES, 1898. The vessel was to have four keels and four double-backed turrets.

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